





## MOUTRIE PLANOS

THE PIANO OF QUALITY.

Let us prove to you the superiority

of pureness of tone, responsiveness

of touch and durability of construction.

BACKED BY GUARANTEE FOR FIVE YEARS.

PRICES from \$425.

CASH OR EASY TERMS

S. Mourie &amp; Co., Ltd.

[22-5]



## TENNIS WEAR.

Shirts of cotton or "Viyella" in the most comfortable styles.

Shoes in white Canvas or Buckskin with Red Rubber Soles.

Socks of cotton or wool in all sizes.

Muffers—Belts—Hats.

MACKINTOSH

A CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists.

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

Telephone 29.

## FOOK LEE &amp; Co.

Established 1871.

IRON &amp; STEEL PRODUCTS, HOUSE &amp; SHIPBUILDING &amp; ENGINEERING MATERIALS.

HEAD OFFICE: Nos. 2a, 2 &amp; 4, Hillier Street. BRANCH OFFICE: York Building, Chater Road. Phone 1172. Phone 1950.

PRICE SENT ON APPLICATION.

[101]

LA MINERVA CIGARS  
MINISTROS.

Actual size, in boxes of 25, \$3.50

Perfectly made from the choicest growths of Tobacco Leaf.

## CHEROOTS

Cortado de la Reina \$2.75 per 100

Cortado Delicoso \$3.50 " "

Sold by—

LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; CO.

[63]

## THE CORONET

February 28th, March 1st &amp; 2nd, 1919.

THEDA BARA

IN

"THE SERPENT."

No half-price seats.

Booking at ROBINSON'S.

[121]

## SPORT.

## BILLIARDS.

## THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE COLONY.

The following matches remain to be played in the second round of the Open Billiard Championship:—

February 28th, Tai Ming Tak v. J. Parkes.

March 3rd, S. Gray v. Sgt. Drummond, R.G.A.

February 4th, K. Higashide v. F. W. Black.

The match between K. K. Leung v. P. Wong was not played on Tuesday, as Wong failed to make his appearance, and Leung was awarded a walk-over.

The match between K. Higashide v. F. W. Black has had to be postponed on account of Higashide being sick.

An interesting game took place at the Palace Hotel, on Saturday night between Capt. E. B. Green and Mr. J. Gibson, Green winning by 500 to 416. The highest breaks were 32, 28, 22, and 20 by the winner, and 47 and 21 by Gibson. Gibson not being satisfied at the result, they will meet again at the above Hotel, on Saturday night in a game of 500 up, commencing at 8.30 p.m.

## LAWN TENNIS.

## DRAW FOR THE HONGKONG C.C. TOURNAMENT.

The draw for the 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th events in the Hongkong C.C. Tournament is as follows:—

HANDICAP SINGLES "A." N. E. Kent (oves 15) v. Capt. H. E. Murray (recs. 3/6).

A. A. Claxton (recs. 3/6) v. B. J. C. Evans (recs. 15/2).

A. B. Raworth (recs. 1/6) v. Capt. Gray (recs. 15/1).

A. Moore (recs. 3/6) v. F. A. Redmond (oves 2/6).

A. H. Crook (recs. 4/6) v. M. R. de Journal (recs. 15/1).

S. E. Green (oves 20) v. Major Ardoino (recs. 2/6).

Lieut. Col. Crisp (recs. 2/6) v. Sgt. Lieut. Conn. Cockrem, R.N. (recs. 15/1).

V. Dessau (recs. 15/3) v. L. Forster (recs. 1/6).

HANDICAP SINGLES "B." R. M. Henderson (oves 3/6) and W. W. Mackenzie (recs. 4/6) v. B. J. C. Evans (recs. 15/2).

Pay-Lieut. Robinson, R.N. (recs. 3/6) v. F. Bevington (recs. 1/6).

G. H. Piercy (recs. 15/1) v. E. A. Macdonald (recs. 2/6).

Pay-Lieut. R. S. Holborn, R.N. (recs. 3/6) v. A. K. Mackenzie (recs. 4/6).

E. G. Lamont (recs. 3/6) v. R. Wingfield (recs. 15/1).

C. B. Brown (recs. 15/3) and Lt. Col. E. J. Coles, A.O.D. (oves 3/6)—byes.

HANDICAP DOUBLES. F. A. Redmond and A. Moore (oves 4/6) v. S. E. Green and D. G. M. Bernard (oves 4/6).

A. K. Mackenzie and W. W. Mackenzie (recs. 15/1) v. A. R. Sutherland and B. J. C. Evans (recs. 4/6).

M. R. de Journal and V. Dessau (recs. 15/1)—byes.

G. H. Piercy and A. D. Humphreys (scratches) v. Major Ardoino and G. Hastings (recs. 2/6).

L. Forster and E. Wilkin (recs. 4/6) v. R. Wingfield and J. K. McConnell (recs. 15/3).

S. E. Green and E. Abraham (oves 15/3) v. N. E. Kent and J. E. Jennings (oves 3/6).

Lieut. Col. Crisp and Capt. H. E. Murray (scratches) v. R. M. Henderson and J. M. Soeters (recs. 3/6).

H. A. Macquay, R.A.M.C., and Capt. D. Wahl, R.E. (recs. 15/1) v. J. H. Congdon and C. S. Johnston (recs. 15/3).

Pay-Lieut. Robinson, R.N., and Pay-Lieut. Holborn, R.N. (recs. 15/1) v. H. Hancock and A. B. Raworth (oves 15/1).

A. H. Crook and A. A. Claxton (recs. 2/6) v. O. Thorne and A. D. Macdonald (recs. 4/6).

Lt. Col. A. O. D., and Sgt. Lieut. Conn. Cockrem, R.N. (recs. 3/6), and Major Hammond and Capt. Gray (recs. 3/6)—byes.

MIXED HANDICAP DOUBLES. N. E. Kent and Mrs. Joseph Taylor (oves 15/3) v. F. A. Redmond and Mrs. Macdonald (scratches).

Capt. Gray and Miss Gordon (recs. 15/2) v. A. B. Raworth and Miss Robinson (oves 4/6).

J. S. Jennings and Mrs. Manning (oves 1/6) v. Major Hammond and Miss Grimble (recs. 15/3).

O. Thorne and Mrs. Dwyer (recs. 3/6) v. E. A. Macdonald and Miss Elaine Johnston (recs. 15/2).

A. D. Humphreys and Mrs. Armstrong (oves 30) v. A. H. Crook and Mrs. Stark (recs. 15/1).

S. H. Dodwell and Mrs. Moxon (oves 30) v. Capt. H. E. Murray and Mrs. Hammond (oves 3/6).

L. Forster and Mrs. Bernard Brown (recs. 4/6) v. A. Moore and Mrs. Black (recs. 3/6).

Pay-Lieut. Holborn, R.N., and Mrs. Holborn (recs. 15/3) v. G. A. Hastings and Miss Hastings (recs. 5/6).

## SILVER IN 1918.

Messrs. Moonta &amp; Goldamid write in their annual circular:—After the sensational fluctuations in the price of silver during 1917, the movements during the past year appear comparatively unimportant, and one of the features of the market has been the long spells without any change in the price. The highest and lowest quotations during the past twelve months have been 49½ and 49½ respectively as against 55 and 35 11/16 in 1917. From the end of April the world price of silver was fixed in accordance with the regulations made by the United States Government instead of by the law of supply and demand operating through the London Market as hitherto. As a result of this, and partly owing to the fact that the British Treasury has, with periodical alterations, fixed the maximum price for silver in the United Kingdom, there have only been five changes in the London quotation since May 2nd, namely, a fall of 1/4 to 49½ on May 13th, a fall of 1/16 to 48 13/16 on July 2nd, a rise of 1/16 to 49½ on August 21st, a fall to 49½ on November 12th and a fall to 48 7/16 on December 8th. All these changes were due to reductions in the rate of insurance with the exception of the rise to 49½, on August 21st, which was due to the American Government raising their maximum price to 10½ cents. This unexpected action on their part coincided with a drastic alteration in their policy in regard to the granting of export licences, which it was announced would only be granted to meet essential civil and military requirements. As a result of this policy, the China Bank, who had been purchasing and shipping freely for some months, were debarred from making further shipments except under exceptional circumstances.

Being unable to ship, the China Bank resold to the Government some 400 million ounces which they had purchased for which they were unable to procure licences. Export licences were subsequently granted for a similar amount in November and December, so that the Bank might replace that amount and ship it in time to reach Shanghai before China New Year. Following the restriction of export licences by the U.S. Government in August, the Canadian Government also prohibited the export of silver except under licence, thus eliminating the possibility of China purchases being made there instead of in the U.S.A. The result of all these enactments to control supply was to make more silver available for coinage in this country and in India.

The U.S.A. Government were large buyers for coinage during the first four months of the year but do not appear to have made any purchases since. France also bought about 2700,000 in the first six months, and Holland and Scandinavia acquired small amounts for coinage at the very beginning of the year.

With these exceptions it may be said that licences have been refused so persistently both in the U.S.A. and here that neutral and Allied requirements have been subordinated to the urgent necessities of the British and India Governments. The position of China in the silver market has been very different from that of the past two years when it will be remembered, the China Bank were large sellers on balance and materially helped to satisfy the requirements of India. During the whole of 1918 China sold no silver to India with the exception of a few small lots early in May on the basis which occurred as a result of the Pittman Act. On the other hand China has been a large and steady buyer for shipment from San Francisco from the beginning of the year until the restriction of export licences in August, the total shipments from San Francisco to China exceeding 18 million ounces. In spite of these large imports, the stock of silver and dollars, after considerable fluctuations, shows a reduction of 2,930,000 ounces and 1,600,000 dollars, respectively on the year.

The drain indicated by these figures is accounted for to some extent by shipments from China to Japan, but the greater part of the outflow has been to other parts of China, the demands from this quarter being no doubt more insistent owing to the extent to which she has been debarred of silver by the large exports of the previous two years. It has been unusually difficult to gauge the movements of China Exchange and even to account for the movements after they have occurred, owing to Government restrictions and other effects of the war, the chief of which has been the impossibility of securing tonnage. But it is certain that China's entry into the War during the previous year has been one of the chief causes of the strength of Shanghai Exchange. In addition to the suspension of the service of the Boxer Indemnity made by the Allies and the cancellation of the enemy portion, large payments have had to be made to the Chinese for the use of enemy vessels interned in China. Another factor largely increasing the demand for remittances to the Far East has been the employment, behind the lines on the Western Front, of some 150,000 Chinese coolies, part of whose wages are payable in China.

The restriction of export licences last August caused much anxiety to the Exchange Banks responsible for financing China's trade, and the prospect of getting little or no more silver this year forced them to raise Shanghai Exchange much above the parity of silver at 100½ cents per ounce, 15.44 per cent being quoted from September 10th to the end of that month with business at considerably higher rates. It would seem however that the Banks over-estimated their requirements, as, during the closing months of the year, Shanghai Exchange had an easy tendency forward, being particularly weak with exchange for February (after China New Year) quoted at 4s. 9½, which is about the parity of silver. But this change may be likely due to the prospect of the return to normal conditions.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## YACHTING.

## ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

The re-sail of the fifth of the series of Club Championship races for the Heyward Hays and Gael classes took place on Saturday with the following results:—

HEYWARD HAYS CLASS.				
Yachts	H'cap. on Course	Finishing Time	Corrected Time	
Urula	Scratch	4.01.53	4.01.53	
Dawn	"	D.N.S.		
Lybeth	"	D.N.S.	4.03.13	
Liza	"	D.N.S.		
Owl	"	D.N.S.		

Position	Points for race	Points to date
(1) Urula	5	30
(2) Lybeth	4	25
(3) Liza	—	13
(4) Dawn	—	11
(5) Owl	—	4

GAEL CLASS.				
Yachts	H'cap. on Course	Finishing Time	Corrected Time	
Gael	Scratch	4.17.11	4.17.11	
Thelma	"	D.N.S.		
Joan	"	4.23.4	4.17.34	
Dorothy	1.02	D.N.S.		
Asthore	1.02	4.25.49	4.24.47	

Position	Points for race	Points to date
(1) Gael	7	31
(2) Joan	5	29
(3) Asthore	4	13
(4) Thelma	—	3
(5) Toinette	—	6
(6) Dorothy	—	—

In the fourth event, which was sailed on Sunday, no yacht completed the course of Cheung Chau (S) within the time limit. The event, therefore, will have to be re-sailed.

## A WIZARD DECEIVED.

A Chinese wizard, of No. 293, Canton Road, has reported to the Police that, at 7.15 p.m. on the 28th instant, four men visited him on the pretext of having their fortunes told. The men were anxious to know whether they would be successful in their business. While the wizard was consulting several books, one of the men produced a revolver and levelled it at the inmates, who were then seized, and tied. Two of the men kept watch, while the other two ransacked the premises, stealing jewellery and clothing to the value of \$128. After assaulting complainant, the men decamped.

## ARMED ROBBERIES' ACTIVITIES.

There is a movement in Japan to institute a cup competition on somewhat similar lines to the F.A. Cup, and a communication reached the F.A. a short time ago through the Foreign Office that it would be a graceful act on the part of the first association founded to further the interests of the now world-wide game to present the cup.

It was pointed out, in a long letter, that the Japanese were great admirers of the British, and that a trophy presented to them by the governing body of football in Great Britain would be most highly appreciated and much treasured by our ally.

The emergency committee of the F.A. dealt with the matter promptly, and a silver cup was sent to Japan on January 3rd as a perpetual trophy, with the compliments of the donors and the best wishes of the footballers of this country for the development of the game in Japan on such a scale that it will become the most popular pastime in the Land of the Rising Sun.

The world's production of silver, according to the latest statistics, has again decreased and there is no evidence of recovery in the figures of production in the U.S.A. or Canada in the last few months. The more settled conditions in Mexico however should tend to increase the production and we rather look for higher figures when next they are published. Although none of the restrictions either on exports or imports of bullion are likely to be removed at present, great hopes are held that we may soon have a free and open silver market, with London, as before, the chief distributor to the world. Naturally a good deal of interest is evinced as to the probable course of the market when this much-desired state of things is reached. It seems clear that the clause in the Pittman Act governing the purchase of the silver in replacement of the dollars melted and sold will prevent any fall much below 47, which is the approximate parity here of one dollar per ounce plus shipping charges.

We hardly think that any requirements for coinage in Europe or America are likely to keep the price much above that level for very long although in some quarters a contrary opinion is held and the question is bound up with international currency arrangements in which surprises may easily occur. It would therefore appear that the course of silver prices in the future will depend, as in the past, on the demands of India, and in a less degree of China. India has absorbed so much silver during the past three years, that there are many who think with more settled world conditions and lower prices for her exports there will be a considerable return of rupees. On the other hand, it may be assumed that the coming year at any rate, India will get up for hoarding or re-coinage and consequently the balance of trade which she kept after had some time in the past, will have to be settled entirely in silver.

## AUCTIONS.

## PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

G. HUGHES &amp; HOUGH.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND ADMIRALTY.  
General Auctioneers,  
Share, Coal and General.  
Produce Brokers  
and  
Commission Agents.  
PROPRIETORS  
"TO-KWA-WAN COAL"  
STORAGE.

CODEN USED BENTLEY'S

A.B.C. 4th &amp; 5th EDITIONS

At Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address "REBITION."

Hongkong.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,  
(For Account of the Concerned),  
TO-DAY (FRIDAY),  
February 28th, 1919, at 11 A.M., at No. 2, Humphreys Building, Kowloon,  
THE SUNDRY  
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD  
FURNITURE,  
etc., etc., etc.,  
therein contained,  
including—  
Large Chesterfield Sofa and Arm-chair  
(English make), a few pieces of Blackwood  
Furniture, etc.  
Large Brass Bedstead, Wardrobes, Toilet  
Table, Washstand, etc., etc.  
Electric Fittings and Sanblinds.  
On view day of sale.Terms:—Cash.  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.On SATURDAY,  
March 8th, 1919, commencing at  
12 o'clock Noon, at their Sales Rooms,  
No. 6, Des Vaux Road, Corner of  
Ice House Street,  
NINE FOX TERRIER PUPPIES.  
(From three distinct litters.)Terms:—Cash.  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, February 27th, 1919.

G. HUGHES & HOUGH.  
AUCTIONEERS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions from H.M. VICTUALLING STORE OFFICER to sell by Public Auction,  
On THURSDAY,  
March 6th, 1919, at 10.30 A.M., at their  
Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road,  
Corner of Ice House Street,  
A QUANTITY OF  
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE AND LINEN  
GOODS,  
Comprising:—  
Table Napkins, Glass Cloths, Pillow Cases,  
Face Towels, Huckaback Towels, Bath  
Towels, Blankets, etc., etc., etc.  
Terms:—Cash.HUGHES & HOUGH,  
By Appointment Auctioneers to the  
Hongkong, February 22nd, 1919.G. HUGHES & HOUGH.  
AUCTIONEERS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions from THE HON. THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS to sell by Public Auction,  
at the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and  
Godown Company's Premises,  
WAR DEPARTMENT MATERIALS,  
As follows:—  
250 Bails, weight about 53 tons; SCRAP  
IRON comprising:—Angle, Round, Flat,  
Sheet Iron, etc., about 140 tons.  
Date of Sale will be published later.Terms:—Cash.  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers to the Government,  
Hongkong, February 20th, 1919.G. HUGHES & HOUGH.  
AUCTIONEERS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell at their Sales Rooms, No. 6, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,  
ONE COMPLETE SET ENGINES AND  
BOILER IN GOOD WORKING ORDER.  
Description:—  
Set of Compound Engines, 10 x 32, by 24  
stroke.  
Boiler, 12 x 10, working pressure 120 lbs.  
on vertical survey.  
To be sold in one lot, together with Engines  
Seat, Shaft and Propeller and all piping,  
etc., connected with the above mentioned  
Engines and Boiler.Also  
Anchors and Chains, Wooden Mast,  
AND  
3 Navigating Compasses.  
At present stored at Kwong Tung Cheong's  
shipyard.  
Inspecting orders and further particulars  
may be had from the undersigned.Terms:—Cash.  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, February 20th, 1919. [651]

FOR SALE.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell at their Sales Rooms, No. 6, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,  
ONE COMPLETE SET ENGINES AND  
BOILER IN GOOD WORKING ORDER.Description:—  
Set of Compound Engines, 10 x 32, by 24  
stroke.  
Boiler, 12 x 10, working pressure 120 lbs.  
on vertical survey.  
To be sold in one lot, together with Engines  
Seat, Shaft and Propeller and all piping,  
etc., connected with the above mentioned  
Engines and Boiler.Also  
Anchors and Chains, Wooden Mast,  
AND  
3 Navigating Compasses.  
At present stored at Kwong Tung Cheong's  
shipyard.  
Inspecting orders and further particulars  
may be had from the undersigned.Terms:—Cash.  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, February 20th, 1919. [651]



## HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

## FOUR NEW BILLS.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber yesterday. There were present:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT, Hon. Mr. CLAUD SEVERN, C.M.G.

HIS EXCELLENCY MAJOR-GENERAL F. VENTRIS (General Officer Commanding Troops in China).

Hon. Mr. A. G. M. FLETCHER (Colonial Secretary).

Hon. Mr. J. H. KEMP, K.C. C.B.E. (Attorney-General).

Hon. Mr. E. R. HALLIFAX, O.B.E. (Secretary for Chinese Affairs).

Hon. Mr. C. McI. MESSER, O.B.E. (Colonial Treasurer).

Hon. Mr. W. CHATHAM, C.M.G. (Director of Public Works).

Hon. Mr. E. D. C. WOLFE (Captain Superintendent of Police).

Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C. (Hon. Mr. D. LINDALE).

Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK.

Hon. Mr. LAU CHU PAH.

Hon. Mr. HO FOOK.

Hon. Mr. R. G. SHEWAN.

Mr. A. DYER BALL (Clerk of Councils).

FINANCE.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of H.E. the Officer Administering the Government, laid upon the table Financial Minutes Nos. 9 and 10 and moved that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and this was agreed to.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of H.E. the Officer Administering the Government, laid upon the table the report of Finance Committee No. 1, and moved that it be adopted.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and this was carried.

## JURORS' LIST FOR 1919.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of H.E. the Officer Administering the Government, laid upon the table the report of Finance Committee No. 1, and moved that it be adopted.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and this was carried.

QUESTIONS BY THE HON. MR. P. H. HOLYOAK.

Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK asked the following questions, the answer, in each case, being read by the Colonial Secretary.

Q.—With reference to the following Resolution unanimously passed at a crowded public meeting in the Theatre Royal on the 7th November last:—

"That the Government be asked to appoint a Commission to enquire into the Housing Problem and transit questions in connection with the same," and submitted to the Government in a covering letter from the Constitutional Reform Association on the 8th November, to which the Government replied on the 15th November that

"The Resolution quoted therein will be laid before H.E. the Governor on his return to the Colony."

In view of the resignation of H.E. Sir Henry May will the Government state what measures it now proposes to take to give prompt effect to the wishes of the Colony?

Q.—What is referred to in the question as the Housing Problem has several different aspects. Certain measures required immediate action, which has been taken after consultation with the Unofficial Members of this Council. Other measures are in preparation for the consideration of hon. members at an early date, and it is unlikely that a Commission will be necessary in order to carry them into effect; and the Praya East reclamation scheme will, it is hoped, be proceeded with during this year. In view of the exceptional urgency and importance the matters in question are being pushed on as fast as possible but it is not proposed, in the absence of a Governor, to take any steps as regards the appointment of a Commission.

Q.—With reference to the following telegram despatched by Reuter's Agent to Reuter's head office in London on the 8th November:—

"Large Public Meeting resolved unanimously that Germans deported from the Colony to Australia should, at the conclusion of the War, not be permitted to return to Hongkong or China but be repatriated to Germany. The Meeting re-affirmed the unaltered conviction that no German subject be allowed to reside in the Colony or trade here for a period of years."

On the 9th January:—

"At a public meeting, it was unanimously resolved to telegraph the Secretary of State for the Colonies asking for reform in the Constitution of the Legislative Council to secure the increase from 6 to 9 of unofficial members, thus giving a majority of the unofficial."

Will the Government state whether these telegrams were suppressed or not by the Cable Censor, under instruction from the Government, and, if so, why?

A.—The telegrams were not stopped or interfered with in any way.

Q.—Will the Government state when the censorship of commercial, private and Press telegrams is likely to cease?

A.—The matter is one for decision by the Imperial Authorities and the Government is unable to give the information desired.

Hon. Mr. HOLYOAK.—Arising out of that answer, may I ask the Government to make representations to the Secretary of State for the Colonies that the censorship shall cease as soon as possible?

H.E. THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT.—We know from the public statements which have been made at Home by H.M.'s Ministers that the censorship will not be continued longer than is considered necessary. There are, no doubt, reasons, of which we are not aware, which prevent the censorship being removed immediately. It is not a matter in which this Government can interfere.

Q.—Will the Government take steps to urge the Admiralty to include Hongkong in the tour of the Grand Fleet which, it has been announced, will be sent to Australia, New Zealand, and India?

A.—An intimation has been received from the Admiralty to the effect that nothing has been arranged and there is little prospect of anything definite being settled for some time yet.

Q.—Will the Government take steps to secure for Hongkong, as public war souvenirs, some of the guns captured from the Germans?

A.—The matter has been referred to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who has replied that every endeavour will be made to allocate suitable War Trophies to Colonies as soon as any general distribution of Trophies is made.

Q.—What was the date of the last census and when does the Government propose to take the next one?

A.—The last census was taken in 1911, and the next one will be taken in 1921, in the ordinary course.

NON-FERROUS METAL INDUSTRY ORDINANCE, 1919.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill, intituled an Ordinance to restrict temporarily the persons who may engage in business connected with certain non-ferrous metals and metallic ores.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

The "Objects and Reasons" state:—

1. The object of this Bill is to restrict temporarily the carrying on within the Colony of trade in certain non-ferrous metals and ores by or on behalf of persons who are now or have been enemy subjects. The Bill makes it an offence to carry out any trade in the non-ferrous metals and ores to which the Bill applies except under a licence from the Governor-in-Council.

2. The intention is that, unless for very exceptional reasons, no licence shall be granted to any prohibited person or to any corporation under prohibited control. Put shortly, a prohibited person means a person who is now or has been an enemy subject and a corporation under prohibited control means a corporation which is under the control of prohibited persons.

3. If any question arises between the Governor-in-Council and any corporate body, firm or individual as to whether the prohibitions of the Bill apply the question is to be referred by the Governor-in-Council to the Supreme Court.

4. Where a company registered under the Hongkong Ordinances issues shares, warrants to bearer no licence will be granted to the company until such bearer shares have been called in and the owners have been registered. Power is given to such companies to take the necessary steps to call in such bearer shares.

5. Power is also given to companies registered under the Hongkong Ordinances to call for declarations from their shareholders and debenture holders as to the subject of the beneficial ownership of the shares and debentures, and as to the nationality of the beneficial owners.

6. Power is given to the Governor-in-Council to require the information necessary to enable the Governor-in-Council to decide whether any corporation firm or individual trading in the metals and ores to which the Bill relates is under prohibited control or is a prohibited person.

7. The metals and ores to which the Bill applies are zinc, copper, tin, and lead, and any other non-ferrous metals and ores to which the Ordinance may be applied by order of the Governor-in-Council.

8. It is proposed to make regulations under the Ordinance excluding from the operation of the Ordinance dealings by way of wholesale trade in quantities below certain limits. In any case, the Ordinance will not apply to the purchase or sale of the above metals where such purchase or sale is only incidental to the trade carried on by the purchaser or seller.

9. The Ordinance is to continue in force only during the continuance of the present war and for a period of five years after the termination thereof.

10. The Bill is founded on the United Kingdom Non-Ferrous Metal Industry Act, 1918.

BANKING BUSINESS (PROHIBITED CONTROL) ORDINANCE, 1919.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill, intituled an Ordinance to prohibit the carrying on of banking business for the benefit of or under the control of certain persons.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

The "Objects and Reasons" state:—

1. The object of this Bill is to prohibit, for a certain period after the termination of the present war, the carrying on of banking business in the Colony for the benefit of or or under the control of persons who are or have been subjects of any State which was at war with His Majesty on the 31st December, 1918.

2. The policy of this prohibition is adopted from section 2 of the Trading with the Enemy (Amendment) Act, 1918, s. 8 and 9 Geo. 5, c. 31.

3. The present Bill fixes the period of prohibition at five years, but a short amending Ordinance could extend this period hereafter if necessary. The English Act makes the period indefinite, the wording of section 2 being "During the period of five years immediately after the termination of the present war and thereafter until Parliament otherwise determine." This wording emphasises two points, i.e., that the period is intended to be a limited one, but that, on the other hand, it may extend beyond five years. If those two points are clearly understood it does not seem necessary in the present Bill to do more than provide for a preliminary period of five years.

4. Clause 7 of the Bill gives the Governor-in-Council power to make regulations governing in the widest manner the procedure and principles to be followed in the liquidations contemplated by the Bill. It seems better to give an elastic power in this case, as it would be difficult to foresee and to provide for all points which may arise. It is, however, to be hoped that the prohibition of the Ordinance will be sufficient to prevent any attempt to carry on any banking business in contravention of its provisions, and that, accordingly, the necessity for winding up rules will not arise.

SUMMARY OFFENCES ORDINANCE, 1919.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill, intituled an Ordinance to amend the Summary Offences Amendment Ordinance, 1918.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

The "Objects and Reasons" state:—

1. The object of this Bill is to repeal section 29 of the Summary Offences Amendment Ordinance, 1918.

2. That section makes contractors liable in the case of three classes of offences, i.e., in respect of the contractor's personal participation in the offence. The reasons for this extension of the principle of vicarious criminal responsibility were given in paragraph 25 of the Objects and Reasons appended to the Summary Offences Amendment Bill, 1918, and it was thought at that time that the section might be justified by the consideration that the contractor could, in most cases, by taking proper precautions, prevent the commission of such offences. It has, however, been pointed out that the section imposes liability on the contractor for the acts of persons other than his servants, and that it imposes liability upon him for the wilful and not only for the negligent acts of other persons in certain cases. Even apart from these objections it is now considered that the general policy of the section is not justified and it is, therefore, proposed that the section should be repealed.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD. (CAPITAL CONVERSION) ORDINANCE, 1919.

Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK moved the first reading of a Bill, intituled an Ordinance to authorise the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited, to convert its silver capital into gold.

Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

The "Objects and Reasons" state:—

The object of this Bill is to enable the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited, to convert its capital from silver into gold by a special resolution to that effect to be passed by the shareholders. The directors consider this desirable because the great bulk of the Company's business is carried out in countries where a gold currency prevails.

The fact that the Company does not carry on any life insurance business seems to make it unnecessary to provide for any special notice to policy holders.

## FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Council then adjourned and a meeting of the Finance Committee was held, the Colonial Secretary presiding.

## SEARCHING SHEDS.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of fifteen thousand dollars in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Hongkong, Miscellaneous, (24) Miscellaneous Works.

The CHAIRMAN.—This is a re-vote of money voted last year for providing searching sheds on private piers. Fourteen sheds have been provided.

The vote was agreed to.

## LANGUAGE STUDY.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of six hundred dollars in aid of the vote Miscellaneous Services, Language Study Allowances.

The CHAIRMAN.—This is to provide two Chinese teachers for the members of the Police Force and the Sanitary Inspectors who now attend a class for learning Chinese. They had previously to make their own arrangements for teachers. This is a regular class which meets twice weekly.

The vote was agreed to.

## COURT BUSINESS.

Council then resumed and the Colonial Secretary reported that Finance Minutes Nos. 9 and 10 had been passed by the Finance Committee.

Council considered the Jurors' List for 1919 and then adjourned sine die.

## THE RECENT HARBOUR COLLISION.

## CORONER'S INQUIRY.

SANITARY LAUNCH COXSWAIN ABSCONDS.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, Mr. J. R. Wood, in his capacity as Coroner, held an inquiry into the circumstances surrounding the death of a Chinese woman, who was drowned as the result of a collision between a sampan and a Sanitary Department launch, on February 2nd. Commander Beckwith, R.N., sat with Mr. Wood as nautical assessor.

The following composed the jury:—Messrs. G. A. Carvalho, J. M. Reis, and V. Abbas.

Mr. Wood stated that the coxswain of the Sanitary Department launch had absconded since the collision. Altogether, four persons were drowned—a Chinese mother and daughter; an American named Otto Santat, belonging to the steamship Sierra; and a Joki.

Dr. J. T. Smalley, deposed that death was due to drowning.

P. C. Griffin gave evidence of identification.

The husband of the deceased woman stated that three Americans engaged his sampan, which was lying off Pottinger Street, to take them to the Sierra, which was lying off Yaumati. There were five persons on board before the Americans got into the boat. When about ten feet away from the wharf witness noticed a steam-launch coming towards them and shouted out to it. Before anything could be done, however, a collision occurred, and witness was thrown overboard. His wife and daughter were drowned, but he was rescued by the people on the launch. The sampan was carrying a white light on the main-mast. His second daughter took the light from the mast and raised it up as a warning to the steam-launch. She also joined in shouting.

A sampan deposed that at 7 p.m. on February 2nd he was on board the Sanitary Board launch, which was towing three junks. When the launch reached Salt Fish Lane one of the junks was released. The launch had two lights, red and green respectively, in the fore part. Witness was assisting the coxswain to steer, as they intended to go towards the shore. When they neared the buoy opposite Pottinger Street wharf, the launch was turned round, and proceeded for about a hundred yards. When the sampan was sighted it was too late to avert a collision.

Mr. Wood: Why did you not see the sampan before?—Witness: A canvas cloth on the front of the launch obstructed my view. Continuing, witness stated that it was the coxswain who first sighted the sampan, and immediately slowed down, but it was too late. The bow of the launch collided with the sampan, causing it and throwing the occupants into the water. Those on the launch managed to rescue five people.

Commander Beckwith: When you were coming up the southern fairway what speed were you going?—Witness: First, at full speed, and then at half speed. There was no one looking out from the fore part of the launch, nor was there anybody on the bridge. The coxswain was steering by the lights and keeping a look-out. The launch passed very close to the buoy, and while going round the buoy two blasts were blown. Witness did not see any light on the sampan. The launch carried two sailors and a coxswain.

The engineer of the launch deposed that the boat had been proceeding at half speed for about five minutes. When the bell was rung he "turned the launch astern."

Another witness stated that no light was tied to the mast of the sampan. Witness was holding a light on the sampan as a warning to other boats.

Inspector Gordon stated that a junk should have a white light on the mast and one astern. If there was no mast only one white light was sufficient.

Mr. Wood, addressing the jury, said that Commander Beckwith had informed him that there was nothing in the evidence which pointed to negligent navigation on the part of the coxswain of the launch. The evidence showed that at the time of the collision the sampan collided with had no proper light. It looked as if there was no regulation light on the sampan, and for that the occupants of it were to blame.

The jury retired and brought in a verdict of "Death by misadventure."

## THEFT OF BRASS.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Chinese was charged with stealing some brass belonging to the Hongkong Electric Co.

An Indian watchman was searching the workmen as they left the gates of the workshop, and found some brass, hidden in a bag which was tied under defendant's arm-pits. It was stated that these thefts were of frequent occurrence.

Mr. Wood sentenced defendant to three months' hard labour and five hours' stocks.

## THEFT FROM A STEAMER.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. R. E. Lindell, a Chinese coal cooler was charged with stealing a quantity of rope from the Taitan.

Complainant stated that defendant, who came to unload coal, was noticed leaving the ship with the rope. He was arrested and handed over to the Police.

Defendant stated that he found some rope lying on the lower deck and wanted to put it on the upper deck.

Mr. Lindell sentenced defendant to four weeks' hard labour.

## LANE, CRAWFORD

AND COMPANY.

FOR THE RACES

ZAIR'S JOCKEY WHIPS

ATTACHE CANES and UMBRELLAS

BURBERRY RAINCOATS

SMART NEW STYLES IN

"WALK-OVER"

BOOTS AND SHOES

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

LADIES' GLOVES

AND AMERICAN

SILK

HOSE

GENTS' GLOVES

HATS

AND RACE

TIES

LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; CO

VICTORIA THEATRE.

February 28th, March 1st and 2nd, 9.15 p.m.

Pathe News No. 26.

THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO

FINAL EPOCH:

"THE PUNISHMENT."

MATINEE

Sunday, March 2nd, at 6 p.m.

MRS. PLUM'S PUDDING.

featuring

Marie Tempest.

COMING!

COMING!

FREEDONY &amp; VAUDEVILLE CO.

BOOKING AT ANDERSON'S.

SHING KEE CO.

SODA MERCHANTS,

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS

OF

Caustic Soda, Soda Ash, Murate of Ammonia, Silicate of Soda, Refined Bicarbonate of Soda, Mineral Water, and Soda Crystal, Bleaching Powder, Sulphur Acid, Sulphate of Ammonia, etc., etc.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

No. 22, DES VOUX ROAD, WEST, HONGKONG.

Wm Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE 346

Are now Displaying

PRETTY FANCY VOILE

BLOUSES

for the Spring.

Also

SEMI-TRIMMED

STRAW HATS.



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## NOTICE

A MEETING of the GENERAL COMMITTEE of the WAR CHARITIES will be held in the Chamber of Commerce Room, CITY HALL, on MONDAY, MARCH 3RD, at 5.15 P.M. H.E. the Officer Administering the Government will provide. The public is invited to attend.

**BUSINESS:**—To consider and, if thought fit, to arrange for the winding up of the War Charities Organisation.

A meeting of the Executive Committee will be held at the conclusion of the meeting of the General Committee.

By Order,  
E. H. HALLIFAX,  
Hon. Secretary,  
War Charities Committee. [398]

## PONIES! PONIES! PONIES!

## PUBLIC ROUN.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Roun.  
ON WEDNESDAY,  
March 5th, 1919, at 3 P.M., at the Fountain, opposite the CITY HALL,  
A LARGE NUMBER OF WELL KNOWN RACE PONIES.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, February 27th, 1919.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction.  
(For Account of the Concerned),  
ON TUESDAY,

March 4th, 1919, commencing at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Room, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

A QUANTITY OF  
USEFUL HOUSEHOLD LINENS, DRAWN WORK, AND EMBROIDERIES,

Comprising:—  
HOUSEHOLD LINEN:—Single and Double Plain and Hemstitched Sheets, Pillow Cases, Double White Satin Quilts, Linen Damask Serviettes, Glass Cloths, Bath Towels, Face Towels, &c., &c.

DRAWNWORK:—Bedspreads, Pillow Cases, Tray Cloths, &c., &c.

EMBROIDERIES:—Bedspreads, Table Covers, Tea Cloths, Runners, 18 by 64 in.

A few lots of Attached Cases and Bellow Valises.  
(All new goods and small lots to suit purchasers).

Terms:—Cash.  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, February 27th, 1919.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,  
(For Account of the Concerned),  
ON TUESDAY,

March 4th, 1919, commencing at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Room, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BRASS AND BRASS-MOUNTED DOUBLE AND TWIN BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS, &c., &c.,

Comprising:—  
Two Chesterfield Sofas and Arm-chairs (new), Folding Card and Occasional Tables, One Upholstered Suite, Bedroom Furniture comprising Teakwood Twin Bedsteads, large and small Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, Washstands, &c., (fume Teakwood), sideboards, Dinner Waggons, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, &c., in or Service, Crockery, and good Glassware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Electro-Plated Ware.

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, including 1 Large Blackwood Screen Blue and white Panels, and Blackwood Fire Screen, Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, Pictures, Several Carpets, new and second-hand.

Also  
Treadle Sewing Machine (nearly new) by Willcox & Gibbs with all accessories, 1 Piano, in good condition, and one large Ice Chest suitable for Hotel.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).  
Terms:—Cash.  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, February 27th, 1919.

## G. A. R.

## TECHNICAL INSTITUTE

THE INSTITUTE will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, MARCH 3RD.  
Students will be enrolled at the Education Office only, and should apply at once for entry forms.

Hongkong, February 28th, 1919. [385]

## DIOCESAN BOYS' SCHOOL, HONGKONG.

## WANTED.

AN ENGLISH TEACHER (Lady) Morning or Week Day. To begin duty early in March next.  
Apply to—  
Rev. W. T. FEATHERSTONE,  
Headmaster. [380]

## DIOCESAN BOYS' SCHOOL, HONGKONG.

## WANTED.

AN ENGLISH TEACHER (Lady) Morning or Week Day. To begin duty early in March next.  
Apply to—  
Rev. W. T. FEATHERSTONE,  
Headmaster. [380]

## DIOCESAN BOYS' SCHOOL, HONGKONG.

## WANTED.

AN ENGLISH TEACHER (Lady) Morning or Week Day. To begin duty early in March next.  
Apply to—  
Rev. W. T. FEATHERSTONE,  
Headmaster. [380]

## DIOCESAN BOYS' SCHOOL, HONGKONG.

## WANTED.

AN ENGLISH TEACHER (Lady) Morning or Week Day. To begin duty early in March next.  
Apply to—  
Rev. W. T. FEATHERSTONE,  
Headmaster. [380]

## DIOCESAN BOYS' SCHOOL, HONGKONG.

## WANTED.

AN ENGLISH TEACHER (Lady) Morning or Week Day. To begin duty early in March next.  
Apply to—  
Rev. W. T. FEATHERSTONE,  
Headmaster. [380]

## INTIMATIONS

## HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Pedder Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, TO-DAY (FRIDAY), the 28TH day of FEBRUARY, 1919, at Noon, when the sub-joined resolution, which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the Eighth day of February, 1919, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution.

That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following, viz:—  
"In Article 82, the word 'five' shall be substituted for the word 'four'."

The effect of this resolution will be to increase the maximum number of Directors from four to five.

Dated the Fourteenth day of February, 1919.  
By Order of the Board,  
J. H. TAGGART,  
Secretary and Manager. [384]

## HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Hotel, Hongkong, TO-DAY (FRIDAY), FEBRUARY 28TH, 1919, at 12.15 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, February 21st, to FRIDAY, February 28th, 1919, (both days inclusive) during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
J. H. TAGGART,  
Manager. [385]

## HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Hotel, Hongkong, TO-DAY (FRIDAY), FEBRUARY 28TH, 1919, at 12.15 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, February 21st, to FRIDAY, February 28th, 1919, (both days inclusive) during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
J. H. TAGGART,  
Manager. [385]

## HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Hotel, Hongkong, TO-DAY (FRIDAY), FEBRUARY 28TH, 1919, at 12.15 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, February 21st, to FRIDAY, February 28th, 1919, (both days inclusive) during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
J. H. TAGGART,  
Manager. [385]

## HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Hotel, Hongkong, TO-DAY (FRIDAY), FEBRUARY 28TH, 1919, at 12.15 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, February 21st, to FRIDAY, February 28th, 1919, (both days inclusive) during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
J. H. TAGGART,  
Manager. [385]

## HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Hotel, Hongkong, TO-DAY (FRIDAY), FEBRUARY 28TH, 1919, at 12.15 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, February 21st, to FRIDAY, February 28th, 1919, (both days inclusive) during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
J. H. TAGGART,  
Manager. [385]

## HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Hotel, Hongkong, TO-DAY (FRIDAY), FEBRUARY 28TH, 1919, at 12.15 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, February 21st, to FRIDAY, February 28th, 1919, (both days inclusive) during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
J. H. TAGGART,  
Manager. [385]

## HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Hotel, Hongkong, TO-DAY (FRIDAY), FEBRUARY 28TH, 1919, at 12.15 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, February 21st, to FRIDAY, February 28th, 1919, (both days inclusive) during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
J. H. TAGGART,  
Manager. [385]

## HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Hotel, Hongkong, TO-DAY (FRIDAY), FEBRUARY 28TH, 1919, at 12.15 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, February 21st, to FRIDAY, February 28th, 1919, (both days inclusive) during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
J. H. TAGGART,  
Manager. [385]

## HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Hotel, Hongkong, TO-DAY (FRIDAY), FEBRUARY 28TH, 1919, at 12.15 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, February 21st, to FRIDAY, February 28th, 1919, (both days inclusive) during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
J. H. TAGGART,  
Manager. [385]

## INTIMATIONS

## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

## RACE MEETING 1919.

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) (OFF-DAY),  
MARCH 1ST.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION to the GRAND STAND AND ENCLOSURE may be obtained from Messrs KELLY & WALSH LTD., or at the Gate. Price for the OFF-DAY, \$3. No one admitted without a Ticket, to be shown to the Ticket Inspector at the Gate.

T. F. HOUGH,  
Clerk of the Course.  
Hongkong, February 19th, 1919. [347]

## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NO Servants will be allowed inside the ENCLOSURE of the Race Course during the Race Days WITHOUT TICKETS, which can be had on application to the Undersigned. These Tickets are only available for Servants while in attendance on their employers or when on duty at the various Stands.

Any Chinese found loitering about with Servants' passes in their possession will be removed from the Enclosure.

T. F. HOUGH,  
Clerk of the Course,  
Hongkong, February 19th, 1919. [348]

## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Hotel, Hongkong, TO-DAY (FRIDAY), FEBRUARY 28TH, 1919, at 12.15 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, February 21st, to FRIDAY, February 28th, 1919, (both days inclusive) during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
J. H. TAGGART,  
Manager. [385]

## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Hotel, Hongkong, TO-DAY (FRIDAY), FEBRUARY 28TH, 1919, at 12.15 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, February 21st, to FRIDAY, February 28th, 1919, (both days inclusive) during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
J. H. TAGGART,  
Manager. [385]

## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Hotel, Hongkong, TO-DAY (FRIDAY), FEBRUARY 28TH, 1919, at 12.15 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, February 21st, to FRIDAY, February 28th, 1919, (both days inclusive) during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
J. H. TAGGART,  
Manager. [385]

## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Hotel, Hongkong, TO-DAY (FRIDAY), FEBRUARY 28TH, 1919, at 12.15 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, February 21st, to FRIDAY, February 28th, 1919, (both days inclusive) during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
J. H. TAGGART,  
Manager. [385]

## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Hotel, Hongkong, TO-DAY (FRIDAY), FEBRUARY 28TH, 1919, at 12.15 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, February 21st, to FRIDAY, February 28th, 1919, (both days inclusive) during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
J. H. TAGGART,  
Manager. [385]

## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Hotel, Hongkong, TO-DAY (FRIDAY), FEBRUARY 28TH, 1919, at 12.15 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, February 21st, to FRIDAY, February 28th, 1919, (both days inclusive) during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
J. H. TAGGART,  
Manager. [385]

## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Hotel, Hongkong, TO-DAY (FRIDAY), FEBRUARY 28TH, 1919, at 12.15 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, February 21st, to FRIDAY, February 28th, 1919, (both days inclusive) during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
J. H. TAGGART,  
Manager. [385]

## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Hotel, Hongkong, TO-DAY (FRIDAY), FEBRUARY 28TH, 1919, at 12.15 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, February 21st, to FRIDAY, February 28th, 1919, (both days inclusive) during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
J. H. TAGGART,  
Manager. [385]

## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Hotel, Hongkong, TO-DAY (FRIDAY), FEBRUARY 28TH, 1919, at 12.15 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, February 21st, to FRIDAY, February 28th, 1919, (both days inclusive) during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

## INTIMATION

## SPARKLING MINERAL WATER.

AN EXACT REPRODUCTION OF A WELL-KNOWN SPA AT HALF THE PRICE. BLENDS PERFECTLY WITH SPIRITS. ESPECIALLY WHISKY.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,  
BOTTLED WATER MANUFACTURERS,  
TRA. 438.

BIRTH.  
BULLOCK.—At the Government Civil Hospital, on February 27th, 1919, to Mr. and Mrs. E. BULLOCK, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.  
COBBAN.—Woodcock.—At the Parish Church, Kettering, England, on February 17th, ALEXANDER DOUGLAS COBBAN, only son of the late Captain and Mrs. Cobban, to Gwendoline Ashwell Woodcock, elder daughter of Mr. G. A. Woodcock and the late Mrs. Woodcock.

DEATHS.  
EITNER.—At Tokio, on February 26th, JORDAN EITNER, Actg. Charge d'Affaires and Consul General for Norway, in his 42nd year. [384]  
MACGREGOR.—At 73, Falcon Road, Edinburgh, CATHERINE ROSS MACGREGOR, widow of Dr. J. M. Howie, English Presbyterian Mission, Amoy.

THE INTER-DEPENDENCE OF NATIONS.  
It was not, of course, to be expected that the scheme for a League of Nations, conceived though it is in the interests of humanity, would command universal approval, for old prejudices, die hard, especially when they are rooted in self-interest. Consequently, it is not surprising to learn that some of the members of the United States Senate are opposed to committing America to membership of the League. In part, it may be, they are inspired by political antagonism to President Wilson, who has been the foremost advocate of the League. The explanation may account for the attitude

of Senator SHARMAN and Senator BORAH, but it can hardly apply to Senator REED, who, though a Democrat, is the most violent critic of the three. The objections appear to be born of that jealousy which President Wilson has described as "a cancer throughout all the processes of civilisation." It is complained, for example, that the League has been hailed as the greatest triumph of British diplomacy for three centuries, and that the scheme was taken almost bodily from the constitution proposed by General Smuts, while the voting-power accorded to the British Dominions gives America's greatest commercial rival five votes to one for the United States. The first part of the grievance is unworthy of serious consideration. No sane person supposes that Great Britain had any unworthy motive in co-operating cordially with President Wilson to secure an international arrangement for safeguarding the peace of the world, or that the substance of General Smuts' draft would have been accepted unless it had met with the approval of the Paris Conference. As to the representation accorded to the British Empire it can be argued with equal force—as Senator Lewis, the Democratic Whip, has pointed out—that the eleven Republics in North, Central, and South America can out-vote the European States by nine to five even if each of Great Britain's daughter nations has a vote. This in itself is sufficient to dispose of the allegation that America will be controlled by "European monarchs and Asiatic despots," even if those monarchs who remain in Europe possessed the powers with which the imagination of Senator REED invests them. There is greater force in the assertion that the League implies a "radical departure from the American policy of avoiding entanglements," but the experiences of the past four years have shown that no nation can pretend in these days to be indifferent to everything which happens outside its own borders. The growth of international trade has made even the remotest parts of the earth dependent upon one another. America realised that as soon as war broke out, and the lesson was emphasised by the blockade, the indiscriminate submarine campaign, and the sowing of the ocean highways with mines. Though the answer to that these practices violated international rights it only illustrates the need for some common means of action to prevent their recurrence. As President Wilson frankly told an audience at Manchester, the United States is not interested in European politics, but in the peace of the world."

Hitherto an attempt has been made to govern the world by partnerships of interest, which have necessarily broken down, because the moment there is the slightest departure from the nice adjustment of interests jealousies begin to spring up. The only secure bond between peoples is "a common devotion to right," and mankind is beginning now to realise that "the principal part of right is duty." The League has been well described by Signor ORLANDO as "a charter of life born of the sorrow and anguish of countless dead," and, he might with equal truth have added, "of millions of living."

of Senator SHARMAN and Senator BORAH, but it can hardly apply to Senator REED, who, though a Democrat, is the most violent critic of the three. The objections appear to be born of that jealousy which President Wilson has described as "a cancer throughout all the processes of civilisation." It is complained, for example, that the League has been hailed as the greatest triumph of British diplomacy for three centuries, and that the scheme was taken almost bodily from the constitution proposed by General Smuts, while the voting-power accorded to the British Dominions gives America's greatest commercial rival five votes to one for the United States. The first part of the grievance is unworthy of serious consideration. No sane person supposes that Great Britain had any unworthy motive in co-operating cordially with President Wilson to secure an international arrangement for safeguarding the peace of the world, or that the substance of General Smuts' draft would have been accepted unless it had met with the approval of the Paris Conference. As to the representation accorded to the British Empire it can be argued with equal force—as Senator Lewis, the Democratic Whip, has pointed out—that the eleven Republics in North, Central, and South America can out-vote the European States by nine to five even if each of Great Britain's daughter nations has a vote. This in itself is sufficient to dispose of the allegation that America will be controlled by "European monarchs and Asiatic despots," even if those monarchs who remain in Europe possessed the powers with which the imagination of Senator REED invests them. There is greater force in the assertion that the League implies a "radical departure from the American policy of avoiding entanglements," but the experiences of the past four years have shown that no nation can pretend in these days to be indifferent to everything which happens outside its own borders. The growth of international trade has made even the remotest parts of the earth dependent upon one another. America realised that as soon as war broke out, and the lesson was emphasised by the blockade, the indiscriminate submarine campaign, and the sowing of the ocean highways with mines. Though the answer to that these practices violated international rights it only illustrates the need for some common means of action to prevent their recurrence. As President Wilson frankly told an audience at Manchester, the United States is not interested in European politics, but in the peace of the world."

Hitherto an attempt has been made to govern the world by partnerships of interest, which have necessarily broken down, because the moment there is the slightest departure from the nice adjustment of interests jealousies begin to spring up. The only secure bond between peoples is "a common devotion to right," and mankind is beginning now to realise that "the principal part of right is duty." The League has been well described by Signor ORLANDO as "a charter of life born of the sorrow and anguish of countless dead," and, he might with equal truth have added, "of millions of living."

It is the only approach to compensation for the terrible welter of blood and tribulation into which the world has been plunged since August, 1914, and the Nations of the earth long for it as never before. They feel that while the overthrow of German militarism has removed an imminent peril that in itself is not sufficient recompense for their terrible sacrifices. The fierce competition of armaments which has placed such heavy burdens upon industry must cease, the mephitic atmosphere of jealousy and distrust which has hung like a pall over Europe for years must be dispelled, and machinery must be set up for arbitration and conciliation with power to enforce its decrees. These desiderata cannot be obtained without some limitation on the national action of each State and may entail some obligation which will be found disagreeable when it arises, but the blessings of peace make the price shrink into insignificance. We are only asked to extend to international relationships the same principles as we have enshrined in our municipal laws—that "liberty exists in proportion to wholeness of restraint."

The Frickley Company is opening a branch in Hongkong on March 1st. The Company is expected to arrive by the "Bittern" from London.

A large number of well-known race ponies will be sold by public roun on March 5th, at 3 o'clock, at the Fountain, opposite the City Hall.

It is anticipated that the Peak Tramway will be running to the top by the end of next week. The Barker Road station will be ready a week later.



## GOVERNMENT AND MINERS: A VERY SERIOUS TURNING POINT IN BRITISH TRADE:

AN INQUIRY TO BE APPOINTED.

## IN SUPPORT OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

## MINERS DEMANDS RETURN OF HER GUNS

LATEST CABLES.

THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.

### BRITISH MINERS' DEMANDS. APPOINTMENT OF A COMMISSION OF INQUIRY.

LONDON, February 24th.

In the House of Commons, the Premier, introducing a Bill setting up a Commission to inquire into the conditions of the coal industry, asked the House to pass the measure to-day, because the matter was urgent.

The Premier emphasised that an inquiry was absolutely necessary before the miners' demands could be granted. As regards demobilisation, he said that the miners had been given priority over all the other industries. Over 200,000 miners had already been demobilised.

**THE TERMS OF DEMOBILISATION.**  
The terms of demobilisation given to the miners were more generous than those given anywhere in Europe.

The Premier emphasised that the miners' demands in connection with demobilisation might increase the burden of the community, but he expressed his willingness to discuss them.

### THE QUESTION OF HOURS.

The miners' other demands were more serious and more permanent in character. The grant of a six-hour day, instead of an eight-hour day, would mean the reduction of one-third in the effective hours.

Labour cries of "No" were heard, and the Premier retorted "That's another argument for the Court of Inquiry."

### THE REASON FOR THE INQUIRY.

The Government were advised that the granting of the miners' demands might result in throwing scores of thousands, perhaps hundreds of thousands, of men in other industries out of employment and might cripple our export trade in coal, iron, steel and machinery, as well as our shipping—all trades on which the strength and prosperity of Great Britain largely depended. Possibly, the Government's figures were inaccurate and that was the reason for the inquiry.

### THE PRICE OF COAL.

The Premier pointed out that the pit-mouth price of coal in Great Britain was now 18s., compared with 11s. in America. The granting of the miners' demands would increase the price in Great Britain to 28s.

The demands had already resulted in our losing huge orders from Brazil, where, before the war, we practically dominated the market. We were losing orders also in the Argentine. This was especially important, because the ships which carried coal to the Argentine used to bring back meat, and we should lose this trade.

### A VERY SERIOUS TURNING POINT.

We had come to a very, very serious turning point in our trade, and if hundreds of thousands of people idled in industries, and in the export trade on which we depended more than any other country, the miners would be immediately affected.

He declared that the objects of the miners' demands were to meet the increased cost of living and prevent unemployment by providing more work, but if his figures were correct the demands would increase the cost of food, and increase unemployment. Nobody would be more delighted than the Government if the figures proved inaccurate, but the closest inquiry was necessary.

EARLIER CABLES.

### THE GOVERNMENT AND THE MINERS.

LONDON, February 24th.  
In the House of Commons, Mr. W. Adamson expressed the opinion that the spirit animating both the Premier and the President of the Miners' Federation gave every promise of a solution of the dispute being found.  
He urged the Government to deal with the questions of wages and hours before February 28th, and also asked the Premier to agree to the principle of nationalisation, and leave it to the proposed Commission to make the enquiries necessary before the Government could make such a big deal.

LATEST CABLES.

THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.

### AERIAL DEVELOPMENT. FLIGHTS FROM BRITAIN TO AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, February 27th.

Major-General Sir F. H. Sykes, Controller General of Civil Aviation, in a speech in London dealing with the imperial aspects of commercial aviation, said that the Atlantic had great attractions, but travel between Cairo and Calcutta, Calcutta and Singapore, and Singapore and Australia were far more important.

They had been engaged for some time in mapping out stages of an aerial route to Australia from Cairo via Karachi, Singapore and the Sunda Islands. Carefully planned pioneer flights along the route as far as Karachi, Delhi and Calcutta had already been made and very valuable experience gained.

The draft of the International Aerial Convention was being discussed in Paris with the representatives of the Dominions. The convention had to be approved by the Peace Conference after agreement with the Allies.

The organisation of mail and trade routes and services on international lines should then be possible, and a comprehensive system of aerial communication should be rapidly established.

### GERMANY'S TROUBLES.

### SPARTACIST DEMONSTRATION AT DUSSELDORF.

COPENHAGEN, February 25th.

A telegram from Dusseldorf, dated February 24th, states that bands of Spartacists interfered with the municipal elections. Simultaneously, they appeared at the polling-booths last evening armed with rifles and hand grenades, seized the voting returns and electoral lists, and burned them in the street or threw them into the Rhine.

### CENTRAL COUNCIL AT MUNICH.

BERLIN, February 23rd.

Herr Noske says that reports have been received that Spartacist movements throughout the Empire are daily increasing.

The power at Munich is in the hands of the so-called Central Council composed of three Socialist parties.

Forwards and another Socialist newspaper, however, state that the Communists left the Central Council, relinquished all offices, and that an attempt is being made to form a Government composed of Majority and Independent Socialists.

### IN THE RUHR DISTRICT.

COPENHAGEN, February 4th.

A telegram from Berlin states that the militia at Muelheim, in the Ruhr District, which refused to fight the Government troops, dissolved the Spartacist Soldiers' Council and elected a pro-Government Council, which has begun to disarm the Spartacists.

### KARLSRUHE SITUATION IMPROVES.

The Government have decided to repeal martial law in Karlsruhe, as the situation has improved.

### BOXING.

### BRITISH FEATHERWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, February 25th.

At the National Sporting Club, in the British Featherweight Championship, Tancy Lee beat Danny Morgan on points, thus winning the Lonsdale Belt outright.

Billy Poy, who was matched to meet Lee in this championship match, broke down during training last week and was replaced by Morgan.

## THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS. AMERICAN SUPPORT OF THE SCHEME.

WASHINGTON, February 25th.

In the Senate, Mr. Lewis, Democratic Whip, maintained that the League of Nations did not contravene the Monroe Doctrine. He said that the opposition in Congress had been inspired by personal political antagonism to President Wilson.

Replying to the assertion that Great Britain and the Dominions could outvote the United States, Mr. Lewis pointed out that there were eleven American Republics, and that the United States, with Central and South America, could outvote the European States by 9 to 5, if each of the British Colonies had a vote.

Mr. Lewis deplored the suggestion of dishonourable consolidation of European nations, pointing out that every action of the Allies proved the falsity of this fear.

### THE ARMISTICE.

### BRITAIN DEMANDS RETURN OF CAPTURED GUNS.

LONDON, February 24th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Colonel Burn, Mr. Bonar Law stated that Great Britain is demanding the immediate return of all British guns captured by the Germans.

### BRITISH TEA SUPPLIES.

### GOVERNMENT CONTROL TO CEASE.

LONDON, February 27th.

The Food Controller has decided to suspend, from March 28th, the orders governing the distribution and price of tea.

### INTERNATIONAL SEA- FARERS' FEDERATION.

### CONFERENCE OPENS IN LONDON.

LONDON, February 25th.

The Conference of the International Seafarers' Federation opened at Westminster to-day, Mr. Havelock Wilson presiding. Nine countries were represented.

Holland refused to attend because the Central Powers had not been invited.

### NAVAL WAR LOSSES.

### ITALY LOSES FIFTY-FOUR VESSELS.

ROME, February 24th.

The *Corriere d'Italia* states that Italy lost, during the war, one Dreadnought, two battleships, five auxiliary battle-cruisers, eight destroyers, five torpedo-boats, seven submarines, nine submarine chasers and seventeen miscellaneous war vessels.

### AUSTRIA'S LOSSES.

Austria lost one Dreadnought, two battleships, two torpedo boats, seven destroyers, twenty submarines and thirteen miscellaneous vessels.

### BRITISH TRADE RESTRICTIONS.

### AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

LONDON, February 24th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Col. Hambro, Lord Richmond, representing the Board of Trade, stated that the restrictions on imports were being removed as quickly as possible—consistent with the safeguarding of British interests and the general blockade policy of the Allies.

### PRESIDENT WILSON.

### ARRIVAL AT BOSTON.

Boston, February 24th.

The *George Washington*, with President Wilson aboard, has arrived in the roadstead. The steamer narrowly avoided grounding in a fog, shortly before her arrival.

### SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS IN BOSTON.

Boston, February 25th.

Special precautions were taken to protect the President, who had an escort of mounted police and cavalry in addition to the guards along the route. Sharpshooters were posted on the roofs. Crowds vociferously cheered the President.

## SPAIN.

### PERIODICAL CABINET RESIGNATION.

MADRID, February 24th.

The Romanones Cabinet has resigned. The King has requested the Premier to remain in office until the Budget is passed.

### EARLIER CABLES.

### DEMOBILISATION.

### GUARDS DIVISION RETURNING HOME.

LONDON, February 25th.

The Guards Division has been ordered to return to Great Britain from Rhineland. Battalions will arrive at short intervals during the next three weeks.

## FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.

### EXPULSION OF GERMANS FROM CHINA.

BALE, February 27th.

The German Government have protested to the Allied Armistice Commission at Spa against the expulsion of Germans from China.

### CANTON NEWS.

BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."

CANTON, February 27th.

### OUTRAGE ON BRITISH CONSUL IN WUCHOW.

In connection with the outrage on the British Consul by some of the newly arrived troops in Wuchow the Defence Commissioner has reported to the Tsuchun that the British Consul has informed him that the troops were lawless and purposeless. He has to wait for instructions from his Government before dealing with the matter, but it may be peacefully settled if the Kwangsi Tsuchun (Tan Ho-ming) and the leader of the troops will go personally to the Consulate to express regret. The constable, who was severely injured, must be sent back to England for medical treatment at the cost of the Kwangsi Government. The Consul added that the authorities responsible for the protection of foreigners were too careless, and they, also, must call to express regret. It is hoped that the matter will soon be settled, as the British Consul does not intend to make further demands.

### PRESIDENT WILSON THANKED.

In reference to the proposed League of Nations, which has been approved by the Paris Conference, the Speakers of the Canton Parliament have sent a telegram thanking President Wilson for his noble action in the matter and expressing the hope that the plan will meet with success.

### JAPAN'S POLICY CHANGED.

The authorities have received a special telegram from Tong Shui-yi stating that the Japanese Consul in Shanghai has advised him of the receipt of instructions from the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs that he is to inform the Northern and Southern peace envoys at Shanghai that, in regard to the League of Nations, Japan has changed her policy towards China. All secret treaties and the Ammunition and other loans are to be cancelled shortly. The Consul added that the Japanese Minister in Peking has received instructions to give similar information to the Peking Government.

### THE INTERNAL PEACE CONFERENCE.

A message from Shanghai states that, in view of the fact that Northern troops are attacking Southern troops in Shensi, Tong Shui-yi has informed the Northern Envoys that unless the Peking Government immediately orders the Northern troops to cease he will report the matter to the Powers, and have the Peace Conference suspended.

The Northern Envoys have agreed to urge the Peking Government to order the Northern troops to stop their advance, and threaten to resign if their request is not complied with.

### COST OF KILLING.

According to the recently published official figures, the losses in killed of England, France, Italy, and America were 2,293,897. The assumed aggregate cost of this war in money of the same nations amounts to approximately £17,000,000,000. It has, therefore, cost the nations named the sum of £7,410 per soldier actually killed. The calculation takes no account of wounded or prisoners.

## OUR LONDON LETTER.

### GETTING READY FOR THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, December 21st.

President Wilson's visit to London is the event of the week, and quite eclipses many other happenings that would hold public attention. His arrival here so soon after reaching Europe may be taken as a sure evidence that he is determined to work in harmony with the British Government in regard to the essential principles upon which a lasting peace can be founded. To the Paris correspondent of the *Times* belongs the credit of bringing off a great journalistic "scoop"—an interview with the President in the French Capital. As was to be expected, Mr. Wilson was very guarded in what he said about peace proposals, but his generous tribute to the part played by the British Navy in behalf of civilisation is exceedingly gratifying in view of the "tall talk" which is coming over the cables from America to the effect that sea power belongs now to the United States, and that in future Great Britain must be content with second place.

It would be easy to exaggerate the importance of opinion in America on the subject of naval supremacy. On the other hand, it would be foolish to ignore it. President Wilson himself, in his famous declaration, known as the "Fourteen Points," on which a secure peace should be based, spoke of the "Freedom of the Seas" in a way that was vague—too nebulous, in fact, to leave British public opinion unaffected. The phrase was coined originally in Germany to suit the purposes of our enemies in the war. To interpret it as the Germans desired would cripple the power of the British Navy in time of trouble, and would make impossible a blockade such as we maintained against the Central Alliance and which led eventually to the triumph of the Allied cause. It is understood, that President Wilson has modified his views since the declaration referred to, and that he realises that the British Navy exists primarily for the protection of this Island Kingdom and her possessions in all parts of the world. The British Navy has never been used for purposes of aggression. So long as this is understood all is well. But this country will never abate one jot its supremacy at sea. We must continue to wield the trident or perish as a great Power.

### THE CHALLENGE FROM THE STATES.

What makes the question of our future on the sea so important and interesting is the avowed intention of the United States Government to proceed with the huge shipbuilding programme put forward after that country entered the war. If carried out in its entirety, within three years from now America would be able to send a Naval Power as Britain as regards ships, and would have a bigger mercantile marine. The American argument is that we are now no longer a creditor nation, but, on the contrary, are heavily in debt to the United States. Therefore, New York, and not London, is to be the future financial centre of the world. Moreover, we are told that he force we can replace the tonnage we have lost in the course of the war and provide, in addition, for the needs of the future. America will have turned out ships in such large numbers that we shall be crowded off the ocean highways. "Having the greatest mercantile marine in the world," say the American papers, "a huge Navy of fighting ships is requisite and necessary." It will be seen that there is here ample room for misunderstanding, and, worse, between ourselves and America; but while business men in London are paying attention to the matter they are not anxious as to the future. They rely upon the good sense of President Wilson to see that serious cause for trouble is prevented. Apart from that, if the Peace Conference cannot devise some means of stopping a new race for armaments between nations, then all that has happened in the war to teach mankind the folly and the madness of such rivalry has indeed been vain.

### THE CHINESE FLOOD CALAMITY.

A large gathering at the Mansion House, at which I was present, a couple of days ago, was deeply moved at the fearful of the devastation and loss of life caused by the great floods in North China, south-west of the line joining Peking with the Taku Forts. The lecturer was Mr. S. L. Norris, whose brother is the Bishop of North China. He described, with force and eloquence, that an area comprising 40,000 square miles of the most fertile country has been flooded for 27 months, no crops of any description had been grown, and that about a million inhabitants died of cold and starvation each winter. The Bishop of London said it was an appalling story, and added that he had never heard of it before. "There are not many people here who have. But such a calamity is bound to appeal to the British public," and it had been opened to help the unfortunate Chinese in the region in question.

### SIR DOUGLAS HAIG'S ARRIVAL.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig and five British Army Corps commanders had a wonderful reception on arriving in London. The public recognise that the Commander-in-Chief has not had much of the praise that has been showered lavishly upon others whose names are familiar.

## MEDICAL MISSIONARY WORK IN YUNNAN.

### INTERESTING PASSAGES FROM DR. THOMPSON'S REPORT.

Dr. Thompson, who is associated with Dr. Bradley in medical missionary work at Yunnanfu, has some interesting things to say in his annual report. "Patients have frequently travelled 14 days' journey over the mountain passes of Yunnan to reach the capital for medical help. Our work has not only been among the Chinese, but it has come as a boon and a blessing to other missionaries labouring in the province, working, as many of them do, among the aboriginal tribes and isolated, as many of them are, from medical assistance. The nearest medical man to the north of this city was Dr. Savin, working in connection with the Methodist Church Mission, twelve days' journey north of Yunnanfu. Early in the year a telegram arrived saying that the Doctor was down with severe fever—typhus and could I possibly go to his assistance. We carefully worked out the length of time that he had been ill and found that by the time I could reach his station he would either be dead or over the crisis and convalescing. In view of a number of urgent cases in the city, we therefore telegraphed instructions for treatment and waited. Within two or three days a second telegram arrived saying that the Doctor had passed away. We heard that after the fever began the Doctor, realising the nature and seriousness of his complaint, gave all instructions to his wife and friends and told them the course of the disease and continued to direct their efforts on his own behalf until he lapsed into unconsciousness and passed away.

"On another occasion one of the hill-tribes men came in with an urgent letter from one of the C.I.M. missionaries saying that he heard his colleague was down with typhus, or typhoid fever. Could some help be sent? They were away up on the mountain tops. Swift messengers were sent who could travel more rapidly than we to meet the sick man and his friends, with instruction where to meet us, while we started out to travel on foot back to the meeting place. It transpired that this patient was travelling alone when taken ill. He, also, was ill with typhus fever but had managed to struggle on to his pony, and at night crawled into the native rest-houses for 72 hours until he reached a spot where he knew a fellow-missionary was itinerating, was due to arrive on his journey. When these two British missionaries met, a litter was made, and with the tribespeople as carriers, they started to convey the sick man over the hills to the place where we should meet them. The patient, now wandering and delirious, could with difficulty be kept on the make-shift stretcher bed. Rain came on and they lost their way, wandering for hours till a track was again discovered. So they came in. We met them and by God's grace were able to help the sick man, who, after a long convalescence, is now back among the hills."

As is announced elsewhere, Dr. Bradley is announced to preach at the evening service in the Cathedral on Sunday.

to everyone, and the London crowds seemed desirous to make amends by according him, and also the other Generals, a particularly cordial welcome. The party were met at Charing Cross by the Duke of Connaught (on behalf of the King), by Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Balfour, and a number of other distinguished personages. The band played "The Conquering Hero," hats were waved, and amid tumultuous cheering, the gallant officers drove to Buckingham Palace in Royal motor-cars to have luncheon with King George. Sir Douglas Haig looked quiet and unmoved throughout the tumult of acclaim, and might have only come from Wellington Barracks, but he said afterwards: "It has been the greatest day of my life." It is an open secret that he deliberately effaced himself so that there might be unity of command of the Allied Armies in France, for he came to the conclusion that only by that means could victory be achieved. He even advocated the appointment of a Generalissimo, and when Foch was selected Sir Douglas gave him the most loyal support. History will do justice to this truly great British commander, who put patriotic duty to his country before his personal feelings and professional pride.

### THE WATCH ON THE RHINE.

A letter which I have received from an officer friend with the British troops occupying Cologne gives a spirited account of what is going on there. It appears that, generally, the Germans at Cologne are disposed to welcome the presence of the British in their midst, and are anxious to get the British to the upper hand. The population are accordingly passively friendly. The children are particularly well-disposed towards our men, though it may be that they are acting on the cue given them by their elders. Food is dear but by no means scarce. The Germans, after a long period of defeat, have been under martial law, of course, but though British power makes itself felt the civil population are not expressing anything like the hatred which the Germans have habitually imposed upon unfortunate civilians in the towns of Belgium and Northern France. Our rule appears to be that of the iron hand in the velvet glove, though it is altogether in the view of what has happened in the war there ought to be a velvet glove.



CUTLER PALMER &amp; CO.



SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG  
AND SOUTH CHINA  
ANE, CRAWFORD & CO.  
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS

"ASAHI BEER."



SOLE AGENTS  
MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA.

## Columbia Dry Batteries

Renowned for Faithful Service

If you need quick power for the ignition system of truck or tractor, lose no time in ordering Columbia Batteries. They renew the spark of life like a flash. For Columbia batteries are stronger with power. Their energy does not fade—they make things go. Look for the Eagle Trade Mark; it is a guarantee of efficiency and service. It is a guarantee of quick delivery to the all-important moment of need.

Full-Fledged, Spring-Clamp Binding Post, shown in the illustration, is a Columbia feature. It is a feature of quick delivery to the all-important moment of need.

For more information, write to Columbia Battery Co., 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200.

For more information, write to Columbia Battery Co., 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200.

For more information, write to Columbia Battery Co., 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200.

For more information, write to Columbia Battery Co., 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200.

For more information, write to Columbia Battery Co., 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200.

For more information, write to Columbia Battery Co., 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200.

For more information, write to Columbia Battery Co., 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200.

For more information, write to Columbia Battery Co., 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200.

For more information, write to Columbia Battery Co., 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200.

WISEMAN, LTD.

## DINNER DANCE

Saturday, March 1st.

DINNER... \$1.00

DANCE... \$1.00

MANAGER, D. M. GOODALL.

## CORONA PORTABLE TYPEWRITERS

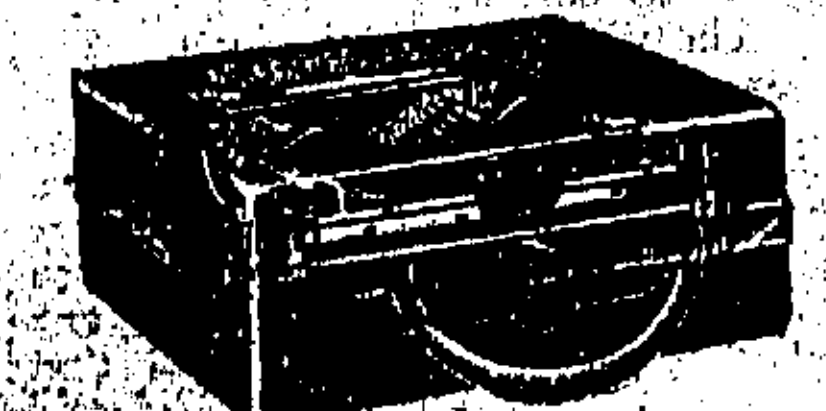


## CORONA

THE PERSONAL WRITING MACHINE

## THE FEW FACTS:

The "Corona" writes in two colours. Weighs only 6 lbs. Has 84 letters and figures. Complete in every way. Folds into carrying case. Price \$80 net, cash including carrying case. Book of instructions supplied.



HERE IT IS FOLDED AND READY TO CARRY  
**ALEX. ROSS & CO.,**  
MACHINERY DEPARTMENT,  
2, Des Vaux Road Central,  
Telephone 2487.

## A PROBLEM FOR TRAITORS

WHERE CAN RENEGADES HIDE?

The war has brought into being a small group of renegades, and for these men the defeat of Germany is the end of all things.

Roger Casement was a renegade, but he was caught and executed. There are, however, others almost as well-known who still live. The most notorious of these is Houston Stewart Chamberlain, who is the most pro-German Briton that ever sold his mother-country. Chamberlain ran several propaganda sheets, including the notorious "Continental Times" of Berlin. He is the author of several anti-English works, and has committed himself right and left. When doubt arose as to the probability of German victory, Chamberlain took out naturalisation papers as a German, but these are only of use to him so long as he remains in German territory, and he dare never set foot on Allied soil again.

The group of renegade British subjects is fortunately small, and there are, in addition to Chamberlain, only a few individuals and a handful of Irish and Indian traitors. All these people are known, and though a general amnesty is often proclaimed with the signing of peace, renegades are usually specifically excluded from any enjoyment of its benefits.

VICTIMS, BUT FALSE.  
In Belgium, the situation is rather different. There a party of Flemish Activists supported the German Government and advocated the permanent incorporation of Belgium under German rule. These people were to a certain extent the victims of German propaganda, but they are none the less renegades—false to their country.

The great majority of loyal Belgians have had to suffer the Activists for the years of oppression, but, with the deliverance of Belgium, popular opinion has displayed its real views, and the houses of the renegades have been literally torn down by the people. Soldiers who have seen the place where an Activist's house stood untouched a week or so ago say that shell fire could not have caused as much devastation as popular fury. Neither floors nor stairs nor partition walls remain. The renegades have fled with their German masters, but of what they left behind, nothing remains standing.

In Switzerland, also, there are one or two little colonies of doubtful characters, folk of enemy sympathy rather than open and avowed traitors. These people too must be feeling rather cold about the feet, must be wondering whether South America is not worth a visit, but landlocked Switzerland is an evil place to get out of in these days.

There are few countries open to the renegade. The few German ships that we may leave will not voyage without touching Allied ports or waters—H.B.C.P.

## THE "MISSING" LADY.

[BY CHARLES PROCTOR.]

She carries a grey-covered book, frequently well thumbed, and she is one of the scores of women officially engaged in endeavouring to obtain definite news regarding missing men.

Regularly once a week she visits the wards of the military hospital, and speaks to every man who is well enough to answer. The wounded soldiers know her as "the missing" lady, and most of them recognise the importance of her work and are eager to help.

She glances at the "diet sheet" which hangs at the head of each man's bed, and on which full particulars of the patient's name, rank, number, regiment, and nature of his injuries are recorded; then refers quickly to her book.

"I wonder if you knew any of these men in your battalion?" she inquires, indicating a printed list of names, which the wounded soldier generally studies carefully and with interest.

"Time and again the man interrogated fails to recognise any of the names on the list, or, if he does so, is unable to supply any information regarding the 'missing' name he recognises; but occasionally the 'missing' lady gets important news. Twice while I was in hospital I heard the 'missing' lady get news of a missing man."

"R—Tom R—?" said the man occupying the bed facing mine. "Why, poor old Tom R—was blown to bits by the same shell that wounded me! There were three of ours killed—Tom R—and two others—and five of us wounded. Yes, I knew Tom, miss. He was my pal."

"Where did that happen?" asked the "missing" lady, and proceeded to make careful note of the information supplied together with details of her informant.

Within a few days the relatives of Tom R—were pointed at "missing" would be officially informed that Private R—was "now reported killed." Their suspense would be at an end—and their hopes would die.

In another case a wounded man reported that a comrade, whose name appeared in the "missing" list had been wounded and left behind in a raid. He himself had seen the German all around him wounded and killed, but he knew that as a result of the information he gave to the "missing" lady, another man would probably be transferred from the list of "missing" to that of the "missing, believed prisoner." And his relatives would be able to hope on.

After the Germans broke through in March the lists in the book the "missing" lady brings round lengthened tremendously, but she still pursues her task with unabated zeal and thoroughness. Every fresh convey of wounded means to her fresh hope of information regarding missing men, and every item of information means an end to the suspense of some wife, sweetheart, sister, or mother somewhere.

## HOW CONAN DOYLE INVENTED "SHERLOCK HOLMES"

INSTRUCTOR'S CHARACTER GAVE HIM THE IDEA.

Edgar Allan Poe, whom Sir Arthur Conan Doyle has lauded as "the world's supreme short-story writer," and Dr. Joseph Bell, distinguished physician of Edinburgh, have played vital parts in the creation of Sherlock Holmes and the shaping of his adventures. The titled biographer of the greatest detective in fiction frankly, generously, has owned this indebtedness—to Poe, next to Macaulay, for "the most pleasure and profit," and to the uncanny keen-witted Scotch analyst for the type of mind and of man that should be individualized into the fascinating Sherlock Holmes. Post-romancer and the flesh and blood detective-physician have been gathered to their fathers, but the author and the character influenced by their thought are alive—robustly alive in flesh and blood, and unceasingly alive in the reading of the world.

Dr. Bell was one of young Doyle's instructors at the University of Edinburgh in those days when, out of his meagre allowance, he purchased the precious books that gave him the enchanted view "Through the Magic Door." And Dr. Bell's casual demonstrations in deduction took such tenacious hold on the imagination of the newly-diplomed doctor that even in the Langman field service in South Africa, whither he went, vivid and salient among unaccustomed environment, the lean, keen-eyed figure, with its aquiline nose and long, masterful fingers, was ever in his mind. Sir Arthur admits that at first he had no intention of writing detective stories; but, the period in Africa was apparently one of assimilation, in which the influences of both his old instructor and his familiar "inventor of the detective story" were influencing him to what has proven the most popular achievement in literature.

## THE ORIGINAL SHERLOCK HOLMES.

"It was the character of Dr. Bell that gave me the idea to create a detective with remarkable power of solving intricate and puzzling problems," said Sir Arthur to a representative of the *San Francisco Chronicle* shortly after his arrival in New York. "He was a close student of the human system and a careful observer of the smallest details. His intuitive powers in dealing with patients were simply marvellous. To illustrate this, let us take a case out of the many that came to him for diagnosis."

"As the patient stood before Dr. Bell he would say:—  
"I see you are suffering from drink. You even carry a flask in the inside breast pocket of your coat."  
"Another case would come forward. The doctor would say:—  
"Cobbler I see!"

"Then he would turn to the students and point out to them that the inside of the knee of the man's trousers was worn. That was where the man had rested the lapstone—a peculiarity only found in cobblers."

"All this impressed me very much. He was continually before me—his sharp, piercing eyes, eagle nose and striking features."

"There he would sit in his chair with fingers together—he was very dexterous with his hands—and just look at the man or woman before him."

"He was most kind and painstaking with the students—a real, good friend—and when I took my degree and went to Africa the remarkable individuality and discriminating tact of my old master made a deep and lasting impression on me, though I had not the faintest idea that it would one day lead me to forsake medicine for story telling."

"What were the emotions of Dr. Bell in reading of the achievements of the character, of which he was the acknowledged model, has not been definitely told, but that, Sherlock Holmes deeply interested the Scottish scientist is amply established. The analysis he made of the character is most valuable from the fact that, thus coldly and colourlessly classified, there is a minute and satisfying picture of the detective's natural and acquired mental equipment. Here is how Dr. Bell epitomized Sherlock Holmes after reading a sufficient number of stories on which to base an authoritative finding:

1. Knowledge of Literature—nil.
2. Knowledge of Philosophy—nil.
3. Knowledge of Astronomy—nil.
4. Knowledge of Politics—Feeble.
5. Knowledge of Botany—Valuable.

Well up in belladonna opium, and poisons generally. Knows nothing of practical gardening.

6. Knowledge of Geology—Practical, but limited. Tell at a glance different soils from each other after walks has shown me splashes upon his trousers and told me by their colour and consistency in what part of London he had received them.

7. Knowledge of Chemistry—Proficient.

8. Knowledge of Anatomy—Accurate, but unsystematic.

9. Knowledge of Sensational Literature—Immense. He appears to know every detail of every horror perpetrated in the country.

10. Plays violin well.

11. Is an expert single-stick player, boxer and swordsman.

12. Has a good practical knowledge of British Law.

MAKING THE IDEAL DETECTIVE.  
"Doyle," commented the original of Sherlock Holmes, "I created a throwed, quick-sighted, intuitive man, half doctor, half virtuoso with plenty of spare time, a retentive memory, and, perhaps, a little of the ideal detective."



## ROSE'S LIME JUICE

Delicious,  
Wholesome,  
Refreshing.

Prepared from the pure juice of the finest West Indian Lime Fruit, grown on our estates in Dominica, West Indies.

Insist on having **ROSE'S**.

1814 ESTABLISHED 1914

## JOHN HADDON AND CO.

## Export and Import Agents

For ONE HUNDRED YEARS in the CITY OF LONDON we have acted as Buying and Selling Agents for Traders, Storekeepers, Growers of Colonial Produce.

Are you requiring the services of London Agents to promote your interests? We shall be pleased to enter into correspondence with a view to arranging terms to mutual advantage.

BANK CREDITS ARRANGED.  
CASH ADVANCED AGAINST SHIPMENTS.

## JOHN HADDON AND CO.

Colonial Merchants  
and Produce Agents,  
SALISBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

with the best gift of all—the power of unloading the mind of all the burden of trying to remember unnecessary details. It was after Dr. Doyle had practised medicine a few years that he decided to write detective stories. The work of Dr. Bell and his own experience as a physician convinced him that there was a big field for a sleuth who would be capable of following clues, aided by the science of chemistry. He would create a detective who could master the problems which to the ordinary sleuth seemed baffling and abstruse. Dealing with this subject, he said:—

The germs and bacteria to which mankind is heir are rogues in a world of their own, and they need to be apprehended and caught. A detective should not only be able to trace the ordinary crook who robs and murders, but he should be able to lay hands on those infinitely smaller strokes who rob and destroy the health of persons; and if the skilled detective thoroughly understands the human machinery he would be able to trace a criminal who has committed murder, either by poison or by some dangerous weapon. With these facts in mind, I decided to create a detective who should have qualities of the ideal detective."



HALF A CENTURY REPUTATION.

**DE. LE CLERC'S** PILLS FOR THE LIVER & KIDNEYS  
Available for diseases of these important organs. Gravel, Pains in the Back, Gout, Rheumatism, etc. Price 6s. leading Chemists or post free. Dr. DE. LE CLERC'S PILLS, Co., HARRINGTON ROAD, NEW YORK, U.S.A.  
LONDON, ENGLAND. Price 6s. 6d. per box. (Quintessence) New York, 100, FREEMAN STREET, TOWSON, LYMAN, LTD., AUSTRALIA, KELLY BROS., SYDNEY and Brisbane; NEW ZEALAND, DUFFY CO., LTD., AUCKLAND, CHRISTCHURCH, DUNEDIN, WELLINGTON, and J. H. FAIR & Co., CALCUTTA.



**THEATRE ROYAL.**

**TO-NIGHT!**  
**EDGAR WARWICK**  
presents  
**THE VANITY FAIR**

**COMPLETE CHANGE OF BILL TO-NIGHT.**  
**BRIGHTER THAN EVER.**  
PLAN AT MOUTRIE'S.

**A. D. C.**  
In the Musical Play  
**"PINKIE AND THE FAIRIES"**  
for Grown-ups and Children,  
by W. GRAHAM ROBERTSON.  
Music by FREDERICK NORTON.  
With full Orchestra, Chorus and Ballet.  
Over 60 Performers.  
**GALA PERFORMANCE**  
FRIDAY, March 21st, at 9.15 p.m.  
the gross takings of which will be allocated to the  
HONGKONG WAR MEMORIAL FUND.

PRICES:—  
(Dress Circle ... .. \$5.  
Stalls ... .. \$3.  
Pit and Gallery ... .. \$2 and \$1.

Second Performance Saturday, March 22nd, 9.15 p.m.  
Third " Monday, " 24th, "  
Fourth " Tuesday, " 25th, "  
Fifth " Wednesday, " 26th, Matinee.

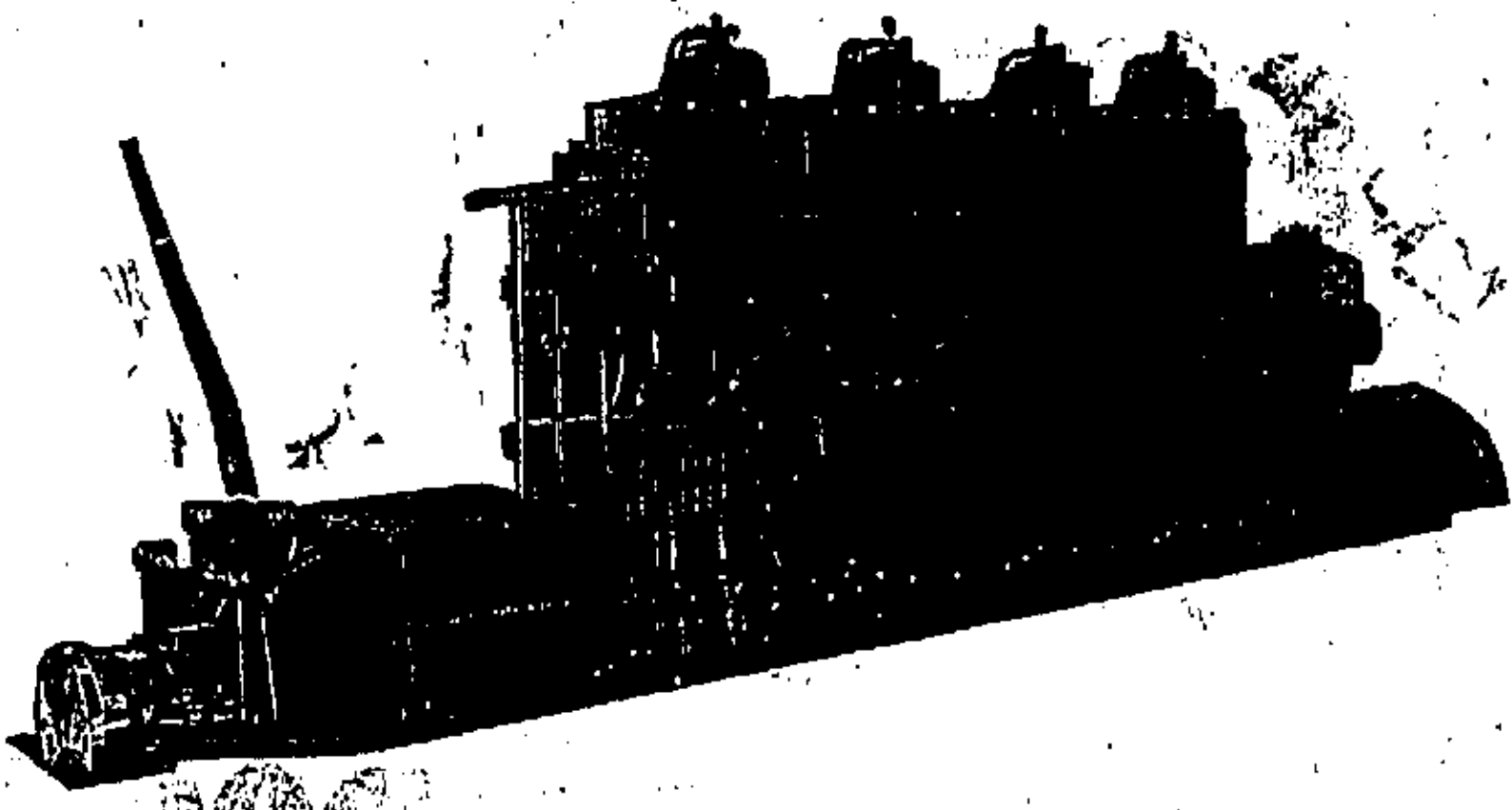
Prices \$3, \$2 & \$1. Children Half-Price for Matinee.  
Booking opens at MOUTRIE'S on Friday next, Feb. 28th, at 9 a.m.

**RELIABLE BUYING AGENTS**  
CYCLE AND MOTOR  
PNEUMATIC TYRES,  
SOLID TYRES, TENNIS  
AND GOLF BALLS,  
CARRIAGE TYRING,  
ENGINEERING RUB-  
BER GOODS, MATS,  
MATTING, ETC., ETC.

are required at once in this immediate territory  
to hand our Rubber Goods. Over sixty years  
experience, we can ship substantial quantities  
of Rubber Goods.  
Customers' brands made to order.  
ALL GOODS OF HIGHEST GUARANTEED  
QUALITY.

**THE MIDLAND RUBBER CO. LD.**  
Ryland St., Birmingham, England.  
Contractors to British Admiralty, War Office, Principal Railway Cos., etc., etc.

**J. & C. G. BOLINDER'S CRUDE OIL ENGINES**



The Engine for economy and reliability. The Engine that is NOT a Diesel.  
The Engine with invisible exhaust. The Engine that is NOT a Semi-Diesel.

**THE ENGINE THAT IS THE BOLINDER AND THE STANDARD  
FOR HOT BULB ENGINES.**

With and without waterdrip. Yearly output over 70,000 B.H.P.  
Stocks kept. Spares always on hand.  
Deliveries can now be made.

**DELOO-LIGHT.**  
The standard of self contained Electric Plants for Bungalows, Motor Yachts, etc.  
Machines in Stock for 47, 16, C. P. Lights up to 280, 16, C. P.  
Automatic and Works entirely on KEROSENE.

Sole Agents for the East:  
**W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO.,**  
Machinery Department, Hongkong.  
Cable Address: "ABRONA."

**MONTERRAT LIME FRUIT JUICE**  
The best drink when you're hot  
and thirsty.  
IT COOLS THE BLOOD  
AND KEEPS YOU FIT.  
OBTAINABLE FROM THE STORES.

**WHO'S WHO AMONG LABOUR  
M.P.'s.**

**STRANGE FISH IN THE NET.**  
[BY JOSEPH BURGESS, FATHER OF THE L.L.P.]  
So far as I can make out the 360 candi-  
dates of the Labour Party may be classi-  
fied as follows:—180 trade union officials,  
70 representatives of Labour on public  
bodies, 30 brain workers, 15 employers and  
business men, 10 dissenting ministers, 4  
doctors, 4 women, 23 soldiers. All the  
women, all the doctors, all the ministers,  
all the employers, and business men, and  
all the brain workers failed at the polls.  
The military men were more fortunate.  
The 23 soldiers included 2 privates, 3 non-  
commissioned officers, 2 lieutenants, 1  
captain, 3 majors, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1  
colonel, and 1 brigadier-general. Three  
out of this contingent have been returned,  
namely, Captain Smith, the member for  
Nelson and Colne, who sat in the last  
Parliament as a member for Clitheroe;  
Major Watts Morgan, the South Wales  
miners' leader; and Brigadier-General  
Sir Owen Thomas, the new member for  
Anglesey. How a brigadier-general came  
to be included passes my comprehension.  
Sir Owen Thomas was instrumental in  
raising the Prince of Wales' Horse dur-  
ing the South African War, and was  
largely responsible in 1915 for raising the  
113th Reserve (Infantry) Brigade and  
four other battalions.

**EMPLOYERS' SUCCESS.**  
Only one of the fifteen employers and  
business men survived the polls. This is  
Mr. W. S. Royce, the member for Hol-  
land-with-Boston. He is a recruit from  
the Unionist Party. He has twice con-  
tested Spalding for the Unionists, is a  
former president of the local Unionist  
Association, a landowner in the consti-  
tency for which he has been elected, and  
follows the business of a railway and  
building contractor. A queer fish to be  
landed in Mr. Arthur Henderson's net.  
The new Labour Party M.P.s. number  
thirty-six. Four are representatives of  
the textile trades. They are headed by  
Mr. Tom Shaw (Preston), the secretary of  
the International Congress of Textile  
Workers, a mill operative who has made  
himself proficient in languages. During  
the war he has taken a strong pro-Ally  
position, and has served as a director of  
National Service. The other three textile  
M.P.s. are Mr. A. Davis, an operative  
cotton spinner, who has won Clitheroe;  
Mr. J. Bell (Ormskirk), a weavers' official  
from Oldham; and Mr. W. Bromfield  
(Leek, Staffs), the organiser of the silk  
and textile operatives of that town.

**THE MINERS.**  
The sixteen miners' representatives have  
come from all parts of the mining field.  
Mr. J. Cairns (Morpeh) succeeded to the  
seat held so long by Mr. Burt. Like Mr.  
Burt, Mr. Cairns is an official of the  
Northumberland Miners' Association  
(financial secretary), and one of the se-  
cretaries of the Joint Committee of the  
Northumberland Coal Trade.  
Lancashire has sent Mr. J. Parkinson  
(Wigan), miners' agent for the St. Helen's  
district; Cumberland, Mr. T. Cape Work-  
ington, miners' agent for that district;  
Nottingham, Mr. W. Carter (Mansfield),  
a member of the executive of the Miners'  
Federation; and Mr. G. A. Spencer  
(Buxton), a former president of the  
Nottingham Association; and Durham  
is represented among the new members  
by Mr. R. Richardson (Houghton-le-  
Spring), an ex-member of the Durham  
Miners' Executive Committee. Four new  
miners' M.P.s. come from Yorkshire—  
namely, Mr. J. Guest (Hemsworth), vice-  
president of the Yorkshire Miners'  
Association; Mr. T. W. Grundy (Rother  
Valley), Mr. G. H. Hirst (Wentworth),  
and Mr. W. Lunn (Rothwell).  
The Celtic fringe is strongly in evi-  
dence among the new mining M.P.s. Wales  
sends Mr. A. O'Connell (Caerphilly), the  
treasurer of the South Wales Miners'  
Federation; Mr. C. Edwards (Bedwely);  
Major Watts Morgan, and Mr. Vernon  
Hartshorn, the two latter having been re-  
turned unopposed. Scotland has elected  
Mr. James Brown (Ayr and Bute), sec-  
retary of the Ayrshire Miners' Union; and  
Duncan Graham (Hamilton), political  
organiser to the Scottish Miners' Union.  
Mr. J. Walton (Don Valley) should be  
added to these sixteen official Labour  
members connected with mining. He has  
been returned by the British Workers'  
League, the Labour wing of the Coal-  
ition.

**DOMESTIC SERVICE SCORNED.**  
More than 6,000 demobilised women,  
munition workers, were drawing out-of-  
work benefit in Leeds during January.  
Efforts have been made to persuade them  
to enter domestic service, but without  
result. The girls decline for the most  
part to consider the suggestion.

**DODGE BROTHERS  
MOTOR CAR**

**Its Goodness is alone responsible for the unusual demand  
that has existed right from the beginning.**

Nothing has ever disturbed the demand for this Car. No outside conditions,  
no conditions inside the industry seem to slow it up a particle. The people  
want the Car more intensely at this moment than ever they wanted it before.  
The Car has reached the stage when its sales are almost automatically  
increased. By this we mean that one sale is almost certain to result in one or  
two other sales.

There is a very pronounced and definite public opinion now in this country  
concerning the Dodge Bros. Car.

People seem to know that Dodge Brothers' idea, from the very first, was that  
if they built the Car right, nothing else mattered. It is the quality revealed in  
its performance which makes the price impressive. People are attracted by  
something more than price; it is the internal and external excellence which  
characterises the Car.

The high price it demands when sold second-hand increases the respect in  
which the Car is held.

It would be hard to find a truer test of enduring worth. People are not eager  
for used Cars unless they know that such Cars have before them a long life of  
satisfactory service.

**And so the Dodge Brothers Car is bought, not upon price,  
but upon the quality and value that it embodies.**

**SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,**  
AGENTS.

**Economy.**

Owing to the quality and concentration of  
its ingredients, **LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE** is very  
economical in use.

A few drops only are necessary to give a delicious  
and appetizing flavour to the plainest dish.

A far larger quantity of a cheaper sauce fails to give the  
same satisfaction.



Observe the signature  
thus—  
*Lea & Perrins*  
In white, across the red label  
on every bottle.

**WHAT EVERY ONE NEEDS**

Is a little corrective medicine from time to time. Bodily ailments are the common  
lot of the majority of mankind. Fortunately, most of these ailments are not, in the  
beginning, serious and if taken in time are easily amenable to simple treatment.  
Among them are indigestion, constipation, and other ailments of the digestive system. As soon as you feel that  
there is anything wrong with the stomach the best course you can adopt is to take a  
dose of Beecham's Pills. In all probability relief will be experienced even after the  
first dose of this excellent preparation, and perseverance with this remedy will  
insure a state of freshness, of energy, of buoyancy—as the result of the improved  
working of the organs of digestion. There are few forms of ordinary dyspepsia,  
biliousness, headache or constipation that will not yield to the corrective influence of

**BEECHAM'S PILLS**

The excellent results obtained by the use of BEECHAM'S PILLS have proved them  
worthy of the confidence they enjoy. They have helped thousands, and recommended themselves  
to hundreds of all ages. They have helped thousands, and recommended themselves  
to hundreds of all ages. They have helped thousands, and recommended themselves  
to hundreds of all ages.

**CHAPOTEAUT'S  
MORRHUOL**



Superior to Emulsions or Cod  
Liver oil.  
Each tiny Morrhuol capsule re-  
presents the medicinal value of a  
teaspoonful of oil.  
Recommended at the Paris Aca-  
demy of Medicine, for loss of  
appetite and flesh, to patients with  
consumptive tendencies.  
Sold in bottles of 400 & 1000  
capsules by all Chemists.







## INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

## ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.  
Managing Agents.

## "ELLERMAN" LINE.

(REDFRAN & BURNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

or to Messrs & Co., Canton

General Agents.

C. N. C.  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAID
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 1st Mar. 3 p.m.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"HUPH"	On 4th Mar. 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"TEAN"	On 4th Mar. 4 p.m.
HAIPHONG	"KAIFONG"	On 6th Mar. 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 6th Mar. Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone 56

Agents

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW  
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAIKON"	—	Capt. A. H. Stewart	FRIDAY,	28th Feb. at 1 p.m.
"HAIKONG"	—	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY,	7th Mar. at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Elsie Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,

General Managers.

3

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

## APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a fully qualified crew.

Freight or Passage apply to

"DAVID SARSOON & CO." LTD.

Agents

## P. &amp; O. S. N. CO.

## ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

## MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

TO  
STRAITS, BURMA, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT,  
MAURITIUS AND SOUTH AFRICA.

FOR

## MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about 1919	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about
NORE...			
NOVARA ...			
NELLORE ...	9th April.	15th May	24th May.

FOR

## BOMBAY VIA STRAITS AND COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
DILWARA...		
	17th March.	2nd April.

SAILINGS ALSO TO

## SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	SHANGHAI Only.
DILWARA	2nd March, Noon	SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE.
NELLORE	11th March.	

Tickets Interchangeable with B. I. S. N. Co. between ports common to both Companies.

P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

## WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cables are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.

Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GOSNELL & DODD, at 10 A.M. on MONDAY and TUESDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

For Further Information, Passage Fare, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to E. V. D. PARR, Superintendent.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

## JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS & DEPARTURE	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KOREA & YOKOHAMA	"SHIDZUKA MARU" 12,520 tons	10th Mar. at 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOREA & YOKOHAMA	"NIKKO MARU" 9,900 tons	31st Mar. at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOREA & YOKOHAMA	"BENTEN MARU"	Beginning of March.
LONDON or LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	"KITANO MARU"	Sat. — Mar. at 11 A.M.
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, SYDNEY, BRISBANE & ADELAIDE	"TANGO MARU" 3,700 tons	26th Mar. at 11 A.M.
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOREA, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO and PANAMA CANAL	"YUBARI MARU" 8,000 tons	Beginning of March.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	"AKITA MARU" 8,000 tons	Beginning of March.
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON		

† Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

## HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C. SEATTLE

VIA

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KORE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 8,000 tons displacement.

Next Sailing from Hongkong

"FUSHIMI MARU"	Sat. 28th Mar. at 11 A.M.
"SUWA MARU"	Sat. 5th Mar. at 11 A.M.

† Omitting Manila and/or Yokohama.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

S. YASUDA, Manager

Telephone 301 and 303

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA

## SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KOREA MARU	20,000	29th Feb. From YHAMA.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	6th Mar.
PERSIA MARU	9,000	27th Mar.
KOREA MARU	20,000	22nd April. From YHAMA.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	29th April. From YHAMA.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	22nd May. From YHAMA.
TENYO MARU	22,000	3rd May.

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIOA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	18,500	Mar. 21st
SEIYO MARU	14,000	May 3rd
KIYO MARU	17,200	July 13th

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, MANAGER, King's Building.

Telephone 2274 and 2275.

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM SHANGHAI.

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

FOR SHANGHAI

"ANDRE LEBON" ... On or about Mar. 3rd.

Ports of call:—Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Saigon, Singapore.

Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

J. TOURTEL.

Acting Agent, Queen's Building.

Telephone 740.

O. S. K.  
OSAKA SHOSSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"CELEBES MARU" ... Sunday, 9th March.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

"BURMA MARU" ... Monday, 3rd March.

MARSEILLES—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"HIMALAYA MARU" ... End of March.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"BURMA MARU" ... Monday, 3rd March.

BATAVIA, SOERABAYA, SAMARANG—Monthly direct service.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.

"LUZON MARU" ... Middle of March.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U. S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"AFRICA MARU" ... Saturday, 1st March, at 1 p.m.

"MEXICO MARU" ... Monday, 17th March.

HAIPHONG—Three times a Month service.

"TAITOKU MARU" ... Friday, 28th February.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Yokohama.

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW AND AMOY.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW AND AMOY.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Sunday, 2nd March, at 10 A.M.

"KALO MARU" ... Sunday, 9th March, at 10 A.M.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

K. YAMASAKI,

Manager,

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

No. 1, Queen's Building.

Telephone 744 and 745.

## CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING"	"CHINA"
(15,000 tons, American Registry)	(16,000 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

## SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" ... March 27th, 1919.

"CHINA" ... April 24th, 1919.

An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.

O. E. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent, The House Street, Tel. 1417.



